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# Southeast Asia Report

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# SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

# CONTENTS

м	Α.	I.A	·	•	А	

	Surrendered Communist Guerrillas Paraded Before Press	
	(THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 28 Apr 86)	1
	Noo Yee Pan Seen as Possible MCA Candidate in General Election	
	(KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS, 24 Mar 86)	2
	MCA Official Condemns Violence in Sabah	
	(KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS, 24 Mar 86)	4
	Opposition's Lim Kit Siang Criticizes Secrets Act Amendments	
	(KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS, 24, 25 Mar 86)	5
	Denounces MCA Cabinet Members' Position	5
	Sees Civil Liberties, Democracy Threat	5
	Abolishing Article 21 (2) of Education Decree Urged	
	(SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA, 24 Mar 86)	7
NEW ZI	EALAND	
	Prime Minister's Remarks on Nuclear Ship Solution Hopes	
	(THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 29 Apr 86)	9
	Lange Discusses Aid to Beef Farmers Hit by Slump	
	(THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 29 Apr 86)	10

### PHILIPPINES

	Reportage From Jan-Apr 86 NDF Organ	
	(LIBERATION, Nos 1, 2, Jan-Apr 86)	11
	'Democratization' Through 12-Point Plan	11
	Zumel Welcomes Ceasefire Talks	12
	Human Rights Groups Form Alliance	13
	NAFP Operations, 'Abuses' Reported	14
	Editorial Statement	15
	Consistent U.S. Policy Hit, by Pecos de Castro	16
	ANG BAYAN Cartoon Alleges Command Flow	18
	Aquino Government Analyzed	19
	NDF Version of 'People Power', by Pepe Ysip Buendia	22
		24
	Marcos Ouster Hailed	25
	'Official' Responds to PCF Interview, by Miguel Santiago	
	'Distrust' Survives AFP Revamp	28
	Ramos' Rights Record Rapped	29
	MALAYA Report on AFP Abuses Reprinted	30
	Anniversary Celebration	31
	KMU in International Union Meet	31
	Catholic Nun, Bayan's Bautista at UN	32
	Women's Rally 8 Mar 86	32
	Bishop, Others View Continuing Poverty, Land Report Neglect (Erhard Haubold; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 21 Apr 86)	33
THAILA	IND	
	Bangkok Views UN Vote on Libyan Raid, U.S. Farm Act	
	(Bangkok Domestic Service, 7 May 86)	36
	(bangkok bomestic bervice, / lay oo/!!!	30
	Dailies Comment on Parliament's Dissolution	
	(Various sources, 3 May 86)	38
	Editorial Urges Prem To Run in Election	
	(MATICHON, 8 May 86)	41
	Briefs	
	Burmese Foreign Minister's Visit	43
	Statement on Cambodian Situation	43
COALIT	TION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	
-	Reportage on Support for CGDK Proposal	
	(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 5, 7 May 86)	44
	Khieu Samphan Urges Support	44
	Somali President Supports Idea	45
	VODK on Lee Kuan Yew Support	45
	The state of the s	

	Thioun Thioeunn Leads CGDK Group for WHO Conference (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea,	
	5 May 86)	46
	SRV Tank Position Near Phnom Penh Attacked (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea,	
	5 May 86)	47
	SODK: SRV Leaders Admit Serious Economic-Social Crises (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 6 May 86)	48
	VOK Reports CGDK Battle Successes in April (Voice of the Khmer, 7 May 86)	49
	VODK on Crisis Within Vietnamese Party (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 7 May 86)	50
	VODK Hails ASEAN-U.S. Plan on Cambodian Problem (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 7 May 86)	51
VIETN	AM	
	MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
	Editorial Stresses Importance of Youth Union to Party (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 2 Apr 86)	53
	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID	
	NHAN DAN Says U.S. Uses Terrorism as Policy Instrument (VNA, 11 May 86)	55
	QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Decries U.SIsrael 'Maneuver' (VNA, 16 May 86)	. 56
	Paper Criticizes Anti-Soviet Chernobyl Propaganda	
	(VNA, 14 May 86)	57
	NHAN DAN Supports New Soviet Peace Proposals (VNA, 17 May 86)	58
	CPV Greets Romanian Communist Party Anniversary (VNA, 7 May 86)	59
	NHAN DAN Editorial on Romanian CP's Anniversary (VNA, 8 May 86)	60
	Le Quang Dao Receives GDR Youth Delegation	61
	(VNA, 8 May 86)	0.1

Leaders Greet CSSR Counterparts on National Day	
(VNA, 8 May 86)	62
Delegation Attends Brussels Conference on Namibia	
(VNA, 11 May 86)	64
(114) == 14, 44, 111	-
NHAN DAN Marks Anniversary of Victory Over Hitler	
(VNA, 9 May 86)	65
NHAN DAN Views 'Serious Contradiction' at Tokyo Summit	
(VNA, 10 May 86)	67
(,,,,,,, .	
Hanoi Hosts International Youth Meeting	
(VNA, 11 May 86)	68
Consultative WFDY Asian-Pacific Meeting Ends	
(VNA, 14 May 86)	70
(rick, 14 lby 00)	70
Cambodian, Lao Delegates Address Youth Meeting	
(VNA, 16 May 86)	71
Nghia Binh Boosts Cooperation With 'Twinned' Lao Province	
(VNA, 17 May 86)	73
(VNA, 17 May 60)	13
Nguyen Thi Binh Addresses AAPSO Council Session	
(VNA, 19 May 86)	74
Briefs	75
USSR-Aided Battery Plant GDR Medal Conferred on Teacher	75
	75
New Bulgarian Ambassador	75
USSR Economic Management Course	
Indian Wheat Loan	76
Symposium on Indian Poet	76
CPSU Documents in Vietnamese	76
New Ambassador to Italy	76
PRK Tourism Agreement	76
Havana Social Sciences Meeting	76
USSR-Aided Oil Projects	77
U.S. Visit Proves Collusion	77
France's Chirac Visits SRV Pavilion	77
New Freighter Launched	77
USSR Agricultural Cooperation	77
'Days of Vietnamese Culture'	78
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
Council of Ministers Grants Allowances on Corvee Labor	
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 May 86)	79

Activities Mark Ho Chi Minh Birth Anniversary	00
(VNA, 17, 19 May 86)	80
VDP, Other Groups Hold Meetings	80
Museum Inaugurated, Exhibition Opens	81
Nguyen Van Linh Delivers New Year Address	
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 7 Feb 86)	82
Briefs	
Advanced Political Training	84
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE	*
Military Student's Poem Complains About High Prices	
(Ra Da; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 1 Apr 86)	85
State Bank Offers Insurance, Announces New Savings Plan	
(Pham Uyen; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 2 Apr 86)	86
NHAN DAN on Enterprises' Planning Autonomy	
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 May 86)	87
Briefs	
Items Owed Veteran's Families	90
AGRICULTURE	
Paper Reports on Development of Rubber Agriculture, Industry	
(Nguyen Tran Trong; NHAN DAN, 24 Feb 86)	91
Changes Made in Thai Thuy District Fishing Industry	
(Ha Binh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 2 Apr 86)	96
Hanoi Reports on Rice Harvesting, Insect Infestation	
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 May 86)	99
VNA Reviews Afforestation in South Since 1975	
(VNA, 12 May 86)	101
Briefs	
Rice Acreage To Increase	102 102
Agricultural Cooperativization	102
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Briefs	
Kien Giang Province Bridge	103

	HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	
	VNA Lauds Ho Chi Minh as 'Talented Educator' (VNA, 19 May 86)	104
	(vidi, 1) my oo,	
	Briefs	
	National Educational Conference	100
	Education for Handicapped	100
	POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE	
	Hanoi's Resettlement Effort Discussed in Interview	
	(Vuong Tuoc Interview; HANOI MOI, 1 Apr 86)	107
	Briefs	
	Award for Buddhist Dignitary	110
/12222		

MALAYSIA

# SURRENDERED COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS PARADED BEFORE PRESS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 Apr 86 p 7

[Text]

NZPA-Reuter

Kuala Lumpur

Malaysia paraded 20 men and 23 women, said to be communist guerrillas who had surrended, in front of reporters in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

Authorities said a further 256 armed rebels were

still holding out in the jungle.

The police chief, Tan Sri Haniff Omar, said the 43, all ethnic Chinese, had given up their armed struggle in Malaysia and Sarawak to oust the Government between 1981 and 1983.

The surrender, the biggest since 1972 when 570 guerrillas left the jungles under an amnesty, was kept secret to avoid jeopardising counter-insurgency operations, he said.

The 43, accompanied by 23 children born during their detention, looked healthy and were well-dressed.

A guerrilla spokesman, Chin Fong, said he and his fellow detainees represented the entire 9th Armed Work Force. "We have now laid down our arms and have quit the jungle for good.
"We have become weary and disillusioned."

Scores of captured rifles, pistols, grenades, mines

and radios were also displayed.

Some of the guns were American dating from the Second World War.

Malaysian authorities have appealed to the remain-

ing guerrillas to lay down their arms.

Police believe 2000 active but unarmed supporters

give them logistical back-up from southern Thailand. Police sources said the Government still considered the country to be under what they called the second

phase of the Emergency, which started in 1968.

The first phase was completed by British, Commonwealth and local forces between 1948 and 1960.

/9317

CBO: 4200/1033

MALAYSIA

## NOO YEE PAN SEEN AS POSSIBLE MCA CANDIDATE IN GENERAL ELECTION

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Datuk Lee Kim Sai, general secretary of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], asserted today that in the next general election his party "will not get rid of those who hold views different from our own."

He indicated that those persons, who did not support the current MCA leadership during the factional fight, will not have their names scratched off the list of candidates, as long as they truly serve the party in government and national matters and still enjoy the support of the people.

Datuk Lee was replying to a reporter's question after presiding over the opening ceremony of a seminar on "Blueprints for Industries" organized by an MCA branch in Kuala Lumpur today.

Asked whether the former MCA acting president, Datuk Neo Yee Pan, was included on the general election candidates' list, Datuk Lee Kim Sai said: "We will consider Datuk Neo."

Asked whether Datuk Neo "truly serves the party," Datuk Lee said: "You can also see it yourselves."

However, Datuk Lee pointed out, whether Datuk Neo's name would be listed or not, still depended on the opinions of the MCA Kuala Lumpur division.

At any rate, Datuk Lee added, the MCA is preparing a list of candidates for the general election, and Datuk Neo Yee Pan will be placed under consideration. On the problem of a good number of MCA leaders jumping over the fence to some other parties, Datuk Lee said that his party is not worried about this matter.

He said: "One or two members of MCA jumping over the fence will not affect our party in any way, because the basic strength of the entire antity remains in the party."

On the issue of allocation of electoral districts of National Front member parties, Datuk Lee pointed out that in principle, if a certain political

party gets the upper hand in a certain electoral district, the same electoral district will be given to the party concerned to be contested in the following election.

However, this does not mean that the party concerned will automatically carry the day in the same electorial district forever, Datuk Lee stressed.

9300/13046 C80: 4205/15

MALAYSIA

MCA OFFICIAL CONDEMNS VIOLENCE IN SABAH

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Datuk Lee Kim Sai, general secretary of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], indicated that his party vehemently condemns trouble-makers who stirred up violence in Sabah during the past week.

He said: "People's choice is sacred and violence cannot solve problems. We urge the parties concerned to halt these violent actions. Nobody can defy the law with impunity."

Fortunately, Datuk Lee said, the police are closely overseeing the overall situation and taking appropriate measures, otherwise the conditions would get worse.

He said that the MCA had not spoken out on this issue until now, because it had all along been aiding the government in resolving the difficulties.

He said: "We must uphold the aspirations of the people."

He was talking to reporters after officiating at the opening ceremony of a seminar on "Blueprints for Industries" organized by the MCA's youth wing in the Federal Territory today.

9300/13046 CSO: 4205/15

MALAYSIA

### OPPOSITION'S LIM KIT SIANG CRITICIZES SECRETS ACT AMENDMENTS

Denounces MCA Cabinet Members' Position

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 24 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Lim Kit Siang, leader of the opposition, denounced MCA officers, who hold cabinet portfolios under the heading of Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik, for thoroughly supporting the Official Secrets Act amendments. He described the MCA backing as extremely irresponsible.

In a public statement issued today, Lim said that as late as 1972 MCA's Minister Ling Liong Sik was still asking the government to clarify the meaning of the word "secrets" in the said act. Yet today the minister agreed with the government to revise the law whereby offenders would be thrown into jail at least for 6 months, without official clarification of the term "secrets."

The cabinet, according to Lim Kit Siang, would in principle agree unanimously to drop a certain proposal if one member should oppose it. So why didn't Ling Liong Sik and other MCS cabinet officers oppose the bill to amend the Official Secrets Act?

In its regular Wednesday meeting, the cabinet should officially rescind the said bill and agree to the creation of a Neighborhood Commission to hear the public views on the "Official Secrets Act," so the entire problem can be amply discussed.

Mr Lim also called MCA cabinet members to account whether they would be prepared to ask the cabinet to revoke the amendment bill until the definition of the word "secrets" is clarified and to give limitations to the sensitive national defense and security secrets.

Sees Civil Liberties, Democracy Threat

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Lim Kit Siang, leader of the opposition, believes that the proposed 1986 Official Secrets Act amendments seriously threaten Malaysia's civil liberties and democracy.

He said: "The bill, if passed, will deal a direct blow to the constitutionally-guaranteed freedom of expression, transform newspapers into official gazettes, and turn political leaders into mere yes men."

Lim Kit Siang was speaking before a protest meeting organized by his party, the Democratic Action Party [DAP] last evening.

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He said: "Not only newspaper publishers and associations should oppose this bill, but all Malaysians who love freedom and democracy should join hands to forestall this bill from becoming a law.

"All concerned individuals and parties should muster their efforts and urge their representatives in Parliament to oppose the Orficial Secrets Act, because the amendments could be transformed into a law in less than 2 weeks."

Mr Lim said that all members of Parliament, no matter to which party they belong, should be made to realize that this is a nonpartisan problem which affects the life and death of democracy.

Any MP who supports the secrets act amendments should be denounced, because he will be endangering democracy and he should not be reelected to represent his constituency in the next general election. Political parties should also realize that the proposal for the amendment bill represents a test whether or not they want to be given a mandate by the people in the coming general election, Lim Kit Siang concluded.

9300/10346 CSO: 4205/15

MALAYSIA

#### ABOLISHING ARTICLE 21 (2) OF EDUCATION DECREE URGED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 24 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The vice chairman of the Chinese Teachers Federation, Loke Ting Geok, stressed today that abolishing Article 21 (2) of the 1961 Education Decree is the first step leading toward an overall amendment of the said decree.

He pointed out that "amending" the said article represents not only an aspiration of Chinese society but also a resolution passed by the 1977 annual convention of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], on the ground that the provision had sealed the fate of interference of Chinese primary and middle schools.

Loke Ting Geok was speaking about "the task and mission of the Working Committee for the Development of Chinese Primary Schools" at a seminar organized by the Perak Chinese School trustees Federation held in Ipoh Yuk Choi Independent Chinese School today.

He said: "Nobody plays by the rules of the game in this era of ours. So, if someone should feel hurt by my caustic remarks, let God be the witness. Today we must shout louder than before that we are not second-class citizens—that is our inner voice."

He indicated that the Chinese must discuss problems concerning language, culture, and mother-tongue education on an equal footing with other nationalities.

The topic of Mr Loke's talk today was "The Development of Chinese Language Education Before and After Independence."

He said: "Before independence, the mother-tongue education of the Malays reached the primary education level only, but from then on up to now, it has developed to the level of higher education, and many talented people have been nurtured, all at state expense."

After independence, Mr Loke continued, public-supported Chinese-language primary schools still manage to exist today, but Chinese-language middle schools' educational system has been involuntarily reformed or forced to become independent middle schools.

He added: "Before independence, mother-tongue education of the Chinese people developed up to Nanyang University, and through their own efforts at that, but Singapore has wiped out Chinese-language education all the way from primary schools to the unviersities."

Talking about the serious shortage of qualified teachers for Chinese primary schools, he said that on 20 March Education Minister Datuk Abdullah Badawi told Parliament that by February this year there was a shortage of 17,300 qualified teachers.

He then gave a list of shortages of qualified teachers for Chinese primary schools in the following years:

1974	3,188
1975	3,000
1976	1,600
1977	1,600
1978	1,346
1979	1,300
1980	1,603
1981	1,568
1982	617
1983	2,695
1984	2,600
1985	2,600
1986	2,600

Mr Loke pointed out that during the colonial period, teacher shortages were promptly replenished; at the same time, the authorities, in training teachers for Chinese schools, used the Chinese language as a medium for training and testing purposes. "This is truly worthy of the name of training teachers for Chinese schools," he remarked.

He continued saying that for many years in the recent past, the authorities have been using the Malay language as the medium for training and testing teachers, including teachers meant for Chinese-language schools. (The teachers are merely required to take one Chinese course as an addition.) "Is this the way to train teachers for Chinese schools or for Malay schools?" he concluded.

9300/13046 CSO: 4205/15

NEW ZEALAND

PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS ON NUCLEAR SHIP SOLUTION HOPES

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 13

[Text]

#### **NZPA**

Wellington

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, believes that hope exists for New Zealand's ship visit impasse with Britain to be resolved by adopting a similar approach to an agreement entered into recently by Britain and China.

China has a policy of not allowing visits from foreign military vessels with nuclear weapons and Britain, like the United States, has a "neither confirm nor deny" nuclear declaration policy.

But despite these differences, Britain and China recently agreed to an impending visit of two British warships to Shanghai in July.

In Peking last month, the United Kingdom Minister of State for Defence Procurement, Mr Lamont, said the two countries understood each other's respective positions and the visit was going ahead.

Answering reporters' questions at his post-cabinet press conference yesterday, Mr Lange said he had studied the Chines: position during his recent visit to that country.

"It is a policy which is going to work because of the goodwill of those who allow it to work," Mr Lange said.

"You will observe that the United Kingdom has acknowledged the Chinese nonuclear policy."

Mr Lange said the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baroness Janet Young, told the House of Lords on March 29 that the United Kingdom had no wish to bring nuclear weapons into New Zenland.

A glimmer of hope had arisen towards resolving the ship visit problem between Britain and New Zealand because of the British acceptance of the Chinese position. There were very

clear parallels between the New Zealand and Chinese policies, Mr Lange said.

He acknowledged British concern that New Zealand's embargo on nuclear issues was to be enshrined in legislation.

Mr Lange was also questioned about the Labour Party's submission to the Defence Review Committee in Wellington last Thursday that said the Anzus alliance did not provide effective security for New Zealand, and its loss was not a matter for regret.

Mr Lange said the Labour Party submissions were not Government submissions. It would concern him deeply if the party and the Government ever sang in unison like a choir of eunuchs.

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CSO: 4200/1028

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE DISCUSSES AID TO BEEF FARMERS HIT BY SLUMP

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Text]

The Reserve Bank is set to aid farmers hit by tumbling beef prices, but the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, yesterday ruled out the prospect of handouts or cheap funds from the bank.

Treasury and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries officials will meet Meat Board representatives this week to negotiate a funding formula.

Prices for manufacturing beef and prime beef will this week slump below the minimum set for the season.

The Meat Board, however, is required under the Meat Export Prices Act to supplement farmers' incomes when prices dip below the minimum level set by the Meat Export Prices Committee.

#### Negotiate

Mr Lange said that if the price for the two grades remained at their new low level, the Meat Board would pay out up to \$1 million a week.

"We will certainly be willing to negotiate with the Meat Board the question of their access to funding," he said.

The Government has already indicated to the board that it would stop channelling Reserve Bank funds into topping up farmers' incomes through the meat income stabilisation account.

But Mr Lange indicated yesterday that the Government had little choice in the face of the price slump, saying the board was required by law to make supplementary payments and that "that law will be honoured."

On whether Reserve Bank credit would be available at lower-than-market rates, he said that was a matter which would be discussed.

Government sources said a likely rate was one a few percentage points below the Rural Bank indicator rate of 15 per cent. A deterioration in the United States beef market, where the slaughtering of dairy stock has led to an over-supply of beef, has been the chief factor in tumbling prices in New Zealand.

But the Government will be loath to provide easy credit to the Meat Board for fear that the Americans might impose countervailing duties on our beef exports.

"Any suggestion in the United States that subsidised meat is coming and they will be up in arms," one source said.

Mr Lange alluded to that when he said the Government was certainly not prepared to make cheap money available for temporary sectional use.

"The fact is that that would constitute exactly the thing that the United States would be concerned about."

He said the Government and the Meat Board would be careful to see that any Reserve Bank funding could not be interpreted adversely overseas, particularly in the United States.

"And there is no question of any Government subsidy being available."

Any money made available by the Government would be at "an appropriate rate," he said. However, another option was for the Meat Board to procure funds from the private sector.

/9317

CSO: 4200/1028

PHILIPPINES

# REPORTAGE FROM JAN-APR 86 NDF ORGAN LIBERATION

'Democratization' Through 12-Point Plan

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II, Nos 1, 2 pp 1, 3

["Message" by National Democratic Front sent to Liberation 2 Mar 86: "NDF: Defend People's Gains, Strive for Fuller Democracy"]

[Text] WITH THE FALL of Marcos, the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDF) has called on the Filipino people to pursue democratization as the immediate program in the new situation. At the same time, it has called on the people to defend their gains and persevere in the struggle to fulfill the 12-Point Program of the NDF to achieve national freedom

and genuine democracy.

In a message sent to Liberation dated March Z, the NDF leadership also appealed to the international community to support the movement of Filipinos for democratization. It called on all anti-imperialist movements, parties, organizations and governments for increased support to the overall struggle for national democracy in the Philippines.

The NDF pointed out that while the Harcos dictatorship has been over-thrown, the structures of repression are" firmly rooted and institutionalized." These structures have "yet to

be dismantled," it said.

It noted that while there are forces in the new government advocating programs with democratic content, there are also anti-democratic elements in the governing coalition. Here importantly, the message warned against continuing interference by the US which had been responsible for setting up, maintaining and prolonging the Marcos dictatorship.

Democratization for the NDF means defending and promoting the basic rights of the people, primarily the

workers, peasants, the petty-bourgeoisie and the national minorities.
It also means completely dismantling
the fascist machinery and its laws.
A key part of democratization too
is genuine agrarian reform which
includes, among others, the confiscation of lands of the Marcos clique
and redistributing these to peasant

Several people's organizations in the Philippines have already raise specific demands. Many are rally in to the NDF's call while others do s

on their own initiative.

Among the demands that have been raised are an end to militarization investigation of torture, extrajudicial killings, massacres and other atrocities; search for all missin persons; release of the remaining political detainees; repeal of repressive laws and decrees; and restoration of the right to strike.

The NDF 12-Point Program, while calling for democratization, also ad vocates a more fundamental and comprehensive change of semi-colonial and semi-feudal Philippine society. The January 1, 1985 draft of the NUM General Program states that its 1: Points are "valid and binding on all members of the united front for the entire course of the national democratic revolution and provide strategic guidance and direction for the implementation of the immediate tasks."

The General Program calls for the Filipino peoples' assertion of their

national sovereignty against US imperialism. On the agrarian question, it calls for distributing land to the landless tillers equitably and at no cost. "The democratic right to life and property, the right to own the means of production and consumption, is among the most fundamental right of the people," explains one NDF leader. He noted that poor peasants comprise majority of the population, totaling about 60 percent.

Apart from upholding the free exercise of the people's basic democratic rights, the 12-Point Program calls for the establishment of a democratic coalition government and a democratic republic. Such a government shall have proper representation of workers, peasants, urban petty-bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie, and shall promote the people's will and interests.

interests.
The 12 Points of the General Program of the NDF are as follows:

 Unite the Filipino people to overthrow the tyrannical rule of US imperialism and the local reactionaries.
 Wage a people's war to win total, nationwide victory.

3. Establish a democratic coalition government and a people's democratic

republic.

4. Integrate the revolutionary armed forces into a single national revolutionary army.

5. Uphold and promote the free exercise of the people's basic democratic

rights.

6. Terminate all unequal relations with the United States and other foreign entities.

7. Complete the process of genuine land reform, raise rural production through cooperation, and modernize agriculture.

8. Carry out national industrialization as the leading factor in econom-

ic development.

 Guarantee the right to employment, raise the people's living standards, and expand social services the soonest after establishing democratic state power.

10. Promote a patriotic, scientific and popular culture and ensure free

public education.

 Respect and foster the selfdetermination of the Moro and Cordillera people and all ethnic minorities.

12. Adopt and practice a revolutionary, independent and peace-loving foreign policy.

#### Zumel Welcomes Ceasefire Talks

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 pp 1, 3

[Article: "NDF Welcomes Talks for Ceasefire"]

[Text] ANTONIO ZUMEL, a spokesman of the National Democratic Front, which includes the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the New People's Army (NPA) and other revolutionary organizations, said recently that the NDF welcomes a dialogue for a ceasefire between the NPA and the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Speaking at a press conference north of Manila, Zumel gave no conditions for dialogue. In the same conference, an NDF statement dated March 21 was circulated.

a separate statement, dated March 18. The NPA said that a ceasefire between the NPA and the AFP or even a political settlement with the Aquino government was possible if "substantial changes in the political, economic and military spheres favorable to the broad

masses of the Filipino people"
were undertaken by the new government
Zumel said President Aquino
had made "no formal or informal
approach yet" to the NDF for talks,
although there had been press
reports on government calls for
the NPA guerrillas to "come down
from the hills." He emphasized

that the NDF wanted "to understand

how Mrs. Aquino feels."

Denying reports of a "de facto ceasefire", Zumel said that AFP counterinsurgency operations continue to be launched in the countryside and the NPA and the masses will have to go on defending themselves against these assaults.

The former newsman said that the NPA will continue with operations against "fascist leaders, elements and units" who have committed bloody crimes and who "continue to assault

the countryside." These, he said, include fanatic groups, private armies of notorious warlords, criminal elements in the paramilitary units, and notorious units and individuals of the AFP who "have gone on a rampage against the citizenry."

'The revolutionary movement stands for peace, but it must be a principled peace, not an artificial peace of the oppressor who holds a gun to the head of the oppressed," declared

Zume1.

He explained in Pilipino, the national language: " One who takes hold of the rifle has deep and strong reasons to risk his very life. It will need equally strong reasons for him to lay down his rifle. And even if he has secured his welfare, he still needs to fight to defend this from enemies who want to grab this away from him."

The complete text of the March statement of the NDF is as

follows: "In the wake of the Filipino people's ouster of the dictator Marcos, and in support of their legitimate aspiration for democratic peace, the National Democratic Front and its member organizations declare their readiness to dialogue with the government of Corazon Aquino on the subject of an eventual ceasefire between the New People's Army and the Armed Forces of the Philippines. "For 17 years, the masses of

the people have been waging heroic struggle, armed and unarmed, to overthrow the rule of imperialism. feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in our country and to attain the full realization of their patriotic and democratic demands. They have their all, committed including their finest sons and daughters, to the revolutionary cause. Truly, the victory against the Marcos regime belongs to them.

"But while the ouster of Marcos is a major victory, so much remains to be done. The three main roots of the people's suffering and impoverishment still have to be removed. The struggle, therefore, must go on to attain the ultimate objectives of genuine independence

and democracy.

"In calling for a dialogue with the Aquino government, the National Democratic Front hopes to reach mutual understanding cooperation in and harnessing the people's will -- demonstrated so powerfully in the ouster of the dictator -- toward the achievement of these goals. But the objective conditions at the present time do not permit the surrender of the people's right to bear arms in defense of their revolutionary gains in the past 17 years.

"Deeply rooted among the masses of our people, we are confident that their noble sacrifices, and the repose of their trust in us, shall not have been made in vain."

### Human Rights Groups Form Alliance

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 pp 1, 2

[Article: "HR Groups Unite for New Tasks"]

[Text] TWENTY-FIVE Philippine human rights groups have banded together to form the People's Alliance for Human Rights (PAHR), which was launched in

Quezon City last March 10.
Included in the new alliance are the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), Kapatid, Selda (or-ganizations of former detainees), Find (relatives of the disappeared), the Protestant Lawyers League, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP), and the human rights desks of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines (NCCP) and the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP).

Lawyer Sam Matunog, the alliance's general secretary, noted that 596 political prisoners remain in jail, as only 219 of the 815 detainees had been released as of March 9, and called on President Aquino to implement her order to set free all political detainees.

Matunog said the alliance will give priority to investigating all human rights abuses during the Marcos regime and will campaign for the following:

-- amnesty for all political offenders, including those serving sentences;

-- locating the missing or disappeared:

-- arrest, prosecution and punishment of all human rights violators;

-- indemn fication to all victims of human rights abuses;

-- repeal of all repressive laws and decrees:

-- rehabilitation of families dislocated due to hamletting or forced evacuations; and,

-- access to military records on arrests, detention, surveillance, "safe houses," detention centers and the like.

The alliance also deplored the military's continuing counterinsurgency campaign, which it said gives rise to human rights abuses. It called on the new government to repeal Marcos' letter of instruction launching "Katatagan" or the counterinsurgency program, and to institute genuine reform of the military.

Meanwhile, President Aquino has appointed a governmental commission to look into human rights abuses, including torture and summary executions. Well-known human rights advocate Jose Diokno is head of the commission, while BAYAN chairman Lorenzo Tanada acts as adviser. The People's Alliance for Human Rights has expressed its willingness to work with the commission, reports from Manila said.

# NAFP Operations, 'Abuses' Reported

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Prodded by US, AFP Steps Up Drive Vs. NPA"]

[Text] ENCOURAGED by the US government, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) under Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos have been escalating military operations against the New People's Army (NPA). As a result, human rights abuses are again on the rise, especially in the countryside, initial

reports indicate.

AFP counterinsurgency operations have been launched in Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Quezon Province, the Bicol region, Negros island and in parts of Mindanao, reports up to March said.

"Task Force Panther" of the AFP's 1st Scout Regiment used two helicopters to attack two villages in Maco town, Davao del Norte last March 1, according to Manila Times (March 9), a Philippine daily. Twenty-two bombs were dropped during the attack.

were dropped during the attack.
Two days before the bombing, 50
Scout Rangers strafed the house of
Primitivo Lazaro as he and his family
were having breakfast with two men
whom the government soldiers suspected to be NPA guerrillas. Two of
Lazaro's children, aged 7 and 9, and
one of the two men, were killed in
the hail of bullets. The following

day, the frightened villagers evacuated the area. They said that the AFP soldiers threatened to burn down the village if the NPA retaliated.

Early morning of March 1, a 15-minute gun-battle erupted in a nearby village. Ten government soldiers were reported killed in the firefight. At about 4 p.m. that same day, the AFP's bombing operation began. The villages affected were described as a "no man's land" and about 134 families were displaced, the Manila Times reported.

The AFP's regional command "may have deliberately moved against filing a report on the incident" and documented only clashes between AFP troops and the NPA in the area, reported Malaya, another daily, based on information from unnamed military sources.

Strafing operations are also being carried out by the AFP in the Bicol region, the same paper said, quoting a report from the militant BAYAN federation. A battalion from the AFP's 2nd Infantry Division based in Camp Capinpin (in Rizal province) has been dispatched to the region, the paper reported.

A mission from a Dutch development

agency that visited the area also re-ported "widespread AFP operations" in Mindanao. In Claveria town, Misamis Oriental, hamletting has been going on in the village of Pelaez, Veritas, a Philippine weekly, reported. Hamletting, which was used extensively by the American military in Vietnam, is a base-denial operation involving the forced evacuation and reconcentration of villagers in heavily-quarded town centers.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Mateo, regional commander of Central Luzon, "ordered search and destroy missions" against the NPA in five of the regions's provinces, the American Washington Post (March 20) reported.

Military encounters between the AFP and NPA guerrillas have continued on Negros island, the International Herald Tribune (March [4] reported. The IHT article quoted the sister of one casualty as saying: "I thought everybody would be at peace after Cory Aquino won the elections. But apparently, the military here are not aware of what she desires."

In Northern Luzon, human rights organizations reported March 10 that at least 100 residents of three villages in Kalinga-Apayao province were forced to leave their homes due to hamletting by AFP troopers.

The escalating counterinsurgency operations have been sanctioned by top military authorities, and it is widely believed in Manila that these have been carried out by the AFP with the encouragement and support of the US government.

On March 4, only a week after Aquino came to power; Gen. Fidel Ramos was reported on Philippine television as saying: "Our policy on insurgency has not changed." Apart from this, which means that the Marcos regime's counterinsurgency

policy will continue under the new AFP leadership, Ramos also scasted that "this time, we are going to use people power' against the insur-

Ramos further stated in an interview March 5 that he had been assured by US ambassador Philip Habib of increased aid from the Reagan administration, it was reported in Manila. Habib pledged more US training of AFP men and more combat equipment such as "jeeps, radios and other military hardware, including guns." Ramos said in the interview that these will immediately be distributed to the AFP's

"front-line soldiers."

The Reagan administration has openly spelled out its priorities in the Philippines. "Counterinsurgency" and "economic recovery" are the top items in its agenda. For the current fiscal year, US aid to the Philippines is set at \$240.9 million, including \$54.7 million for military aid. For 1987, Reagan has asked the US Congress to approve \$233.6 million, but with the military aid component doubled.

Defense Minister Enrile told the Far Eastern Economic Review March 13 that he will "abide by the suggestion (of President Aguino) to negotiate a period of ceasefire and see if we can work out the problem through persuasion." A week later, however, claiming that a "childhood friend" of his -- a mayor of a town in Cagayan province -- had been killed by communists, he called for stepped-up operations against the NPA.

Enrile later even publicly chided the Aquino government for handling the NPA with "kid gloves." The Enrile statement was quickly followed by an order from Ramos to further intensify

counterinsurgency operations.

#### Editorial Statement

### (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 2

#### [Editorial: "Liberation"]

#### [Text]

Editorial Board. Pecos de Castro, Recuerdo Ocampo, Oryang Katipunan, Isabela Ortega

The National Democratic Front is the framework or channel for the unity, cooperation and coordination of all national democratic forces in the Philippines. It traces its beginning to the establishment of the Preparatory Commission for the National Democratic Front on April 24, 1973. The 12-Point Program of the NDF upholds people's war to overthrow the tyrannical rule of US impenalism and the local reactionaries, and calls for the establishment of a Democratic Coalition Government and a People's Democratic Republic.

LIBERATION (Philippines) is the official international publication of the NDF. It is circulated in the various global regions through distribution outlets set up in coordination with or as designated by the LIBERATION

LIBERATION welcomes all comments and suggestions on the content and form of the paper Readers are also invited to send "Letters to the Editor". The staff likewise encourages the reprinting of articles or parts of the newspaper, with due acknowledgement, in other publications. Sending of copies of these publications to the staff is much appreciated. The staff reserves the right to print and edit letters to the editor and the right to authorize the translation or reprinting of an entire issue of LIBERATION.

### Consistent U.S. Policy Hit

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 pp 2, 7

[Commentary by Pecos de Castro: "US Policy in the Philippines is Consistent: To Protect American Military and Economic Interests"]

[Text] THE HISTORIC February Events have inevitably brought into focus United States policy in the Philippines during the Marcos years. In many American newspapers and media outlets, Washington's policies and diplomacy are depicted as showing an "extraordinary indulgence towards Marcos."

> The American press makes it appear that the US tolerated Marcos because he was a reliable anti-communist ally and reputedly a good personal friend of the Reagans. Washington, therefore, merely closed its eyes to the regime's atrocious human rights record and to the corruption of Marcos, his relatives and close associates. Towards the last days of the dicta-torship, however, and thanks to the international and American media, and to a handful of vigilant members of US Congress as well, even Reagan distanced himself and eventually pulled the plug on his old friend in Malacanang Palace.

> A closer look at Washington's policy towards Marcos reveals, however, that its consistency from the Nixon Administration to the second term of Reagan has had less to do with communism or personal friendship than with the protection of US economic, political and military in-terests in the Philippines.

> Just before Marcos imposed martial law in 1972, a strong anti-imperialist movement had spread throughout the country. US oil companies could not raise their prices even by a few centavos without being checked by general transport strikes. The colonial provision in the 1935 Philippine Constitution allowing 40 per cent equity in corporations exploiting national resources and operating public utilities, as well as the related Laurel-Langley Agreement defining preferential treatment for US capital in the Philippines, were about to expire.

> To Washington, martial law in the Philippines meant the suppression of the nationalist movement, the prolongation and broadening of "parity rights," and the maintenance of the

military bases. For Marcos, it meant an indefinite stay in office beyond the end of his second and final term of office, and the usurpation of all governmental powers to set up a fullblown dictatorship. The marriage of these interests was essentially what was expressed in Proclamation 1081, the martial law declaration.

It was Marcos who affixed his signature on the infamous proclamation. But the blueprint for it -- dubbed "Oplan Sagittarius" -- was prepared by the US country team in the Philippines, together with the top generals of the AFP and the office of Marcos. The members of the US country team were the US ambassador, the CIA station chief, the head of JUSMAG, and the directors of A.I.D. and U.S.I.A.

Filipinos woke up September 23,1972 to find no newspapers available except the Marcos-owned Daily Express. By then, thousands had been herded into jails, including opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. "Counterinsurgency" operations on a large-scale commenced in the provinces, followed soon by the government's genocidal war against the Moro people in the southern Philippines.

In the same way that the Reagan administration took a "neutral" position during the final months of the Marcos regime, the Nixon administration had a similar statement on the martial law declaration: "We are not going to go around telling the Philippines how to run its own affairs."

A statement by the American Chamber of Commerce in the US was less discreet. "The ACC wishes you (Marcos) every success in your endeavor to restore peace and order, business confidence, and well-being of the Filipino people and nation. We assure you of our confidence and cooperation in achieving these objectives. We are communicating the feelings of our associates and affiliates in the US".

While US investments poured in, US military advisers were sighted directing AFP operations in northern Luzon. US green beret reconnaissance teams were deployed under the cover

of "civic action."

In February 1974, American Sabre jets, C-47 gunships and helicopter gunships were used in the pillage of Jolo, killing over 500 civilians and dislocating 35,000 residents.

From 1973 to 1976, official mili-

From 1973 to 1976, official military aid of the US to the Marcos regime totaled 166.3 million dollars, a 100 percent jump from total aid in

the previous four years.

The Carter administration then began criticising the human rights record of the Marcos regime. But while doing so, it assured Marcos of \$500 million in military aid over five years, in exchange for a renegotiated treaty allowing unrestrained use by the US of its military bases in the country. After 18 months, the Carter administration ceased talking about "human rights in the Philippines" and US open support for the Marcos government resumed.

Reagan's coming to the US presidency was accompanied by the "lifting" of martial law. As part of this process of "normalization," a sham presidential election was held. In effect, all repressive orders, decrees and instructions illegally promulgated by Marcos during the previous years assumed a stamp of legality. It was at this time that US Vice President Bush told Marcos in Manila, "We love your adherence to democratic principles and democratic processes."

In September 1982, Marcos visited Reagan and the latter promised his visitor increased military aid. He later said the Philippines could boast of solid economic growth over the past decade. He cited the "improving standard of living" of Filipinos, and added that "great progress" had been made by the Marcos government in its "respect" for human

rights.

At about the same time Reagan was praising Marcos concerning human rights, a large AFP military operation was underway in the Quezon-Bicol area in the southern part of Luzon island. "Operation <u>Kadena de Amor</u>," designed to be the prototype of future counterinsurgency drive, involved the area's saturation by the AFP troops, a system of checkpoints and outposts for controlling population movement, and "civic action" programs. Human rights organizations reported widespread plunder, arson, illegal arrests, manhandling and at least one massacre.

The counterinsurgency drive, however, failed to crush armed resistance in the targeted area. Following this oreration, the AFP launched "Oplan Katatagan" the following year. This time the target area was Mindanan

"Oplan Katatagan" was virtually a reproduction of the CIA-designed "Operation Phoenix" in Vietnam. The key thrust in this kind of operation is strategic hamletting: the forcible concentration of the population in military-designated hamlets so as to deprive armed guerillas of their base among the rural population.

At the peak of its implementation, hamletting affected over a million inhabitants in 11 Mindanao provinces. Like mass garrison camps, the hamlet centers were the scene of widespread despair, hunger, disease and death.

In the same year, the biggest joint war exercise of the AFP and the US military was undertaken. About 14,000 Filipino and American officers and men was involved in "Balikatan Tangent Flash." The war game apparently was a preparation for possible US invasion in the event that insurgency developed beyond the capacity of the AFP to control. The hypothetical situation was pictured in military documents thus: "Republic of the Philippines (is) faced with a direct armed challenge from a combined force of local insurgents and a Division minus size of troops from a foreign country...."

The assassination of Benigno Aquino Jr. in August 1983, while not the worst criminal act of the Marcos regime, was certainly its most naked use of state terrorism. But even in this case, the Reagan administration issued a statement implicitly clearing Marcos' military men of responsibility in the killing. Expressing full support for Marcos, the White House reiterated announcements that Reagan would go on with his November

state visit to Manila.

Public outcry and massive protest actions eventually forced Reagan to cancel the visit. His administration then began distancing itself a bit from the Marcos regime. Nevertheless, the Reagan administration continued to express support for the Marcos government whenever it could. It helped the Marcos regime stage-manage parliamentary elections in 1984 to demonstrate that "democracy was alive" in the Philippines. In his re-

election campaign, Reagan justified US support for the dictatorship by saying that the choice was between Marcos and the communists.

In 1985, Washington tried pressuring Marcos to remove Gen. Fabian Ver as chief of staff, but it had only token protest when the latter was "acquitted" of complicity in the Aquino assassination. This year, after Marcos moved to steal the February 7 election from Cory Aquino, Reagan suggested that fraud was coming from both sides and then asked for the two parties to reconcile and work together -- in effect, under Marcos' terms.

Marcos' terms.

As the post-election situation unfolded, US government agencies, including the US Congress was not in complete agreement with the White House in the latter's continuing full support for Marcos. Differences became more prominent, especially as

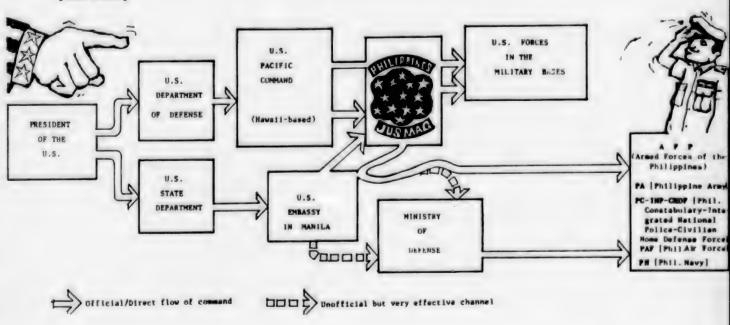
the isolation of the Marcos regime grew. On the whole however, there was consensus among the various agencies on Washington's policy towards the Marcos regime and its fascist rule. As late as 19d5, a secret interagency report, the NSSD directive, called on the White House to rely on Marcos to institute "reforms" that will pave the way for a pro-US successor government. A more reliable indication that the US government was behind Marcos was that US aid continued to increase even after the Aquino assassination, reaching 180 million dollars in military and economic assistance for the year 1985.

History always has invaluable lessons for a people at the threshold of a new period. In this case, one lesson that stands out is that the architect and prime mover of fascist rule is more often not only a single tyrant.

#### ANG BAYAN Cartoon Alleges Command Flow

### (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 7

#### [Cartoon]



### Aquino Government Analyzed

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 pp 3, 4

[News Analysis: "Cory's Gov't: Liberalization Started, But Far Right Will Remain a Problem"]

[Text] PRESIDENT CORAZON AQUINO signed a proclamation March 25 adopting a provisional constitution with the declared aim of reorganizing the government, restoring democracy, protecting basic rights, eradicating corruption, restoring order and maintaining civilian supremacy over the military.

The proclamation was seen as a move to reduce the political influence, position and strength of the extreme right, one of the three sections in the ruling coalition. Apart from the extreme right, rightist conservatives and progressive liberals are in the Aquino government.

NDF international representative Luis Jalandoni, in an interview with BBC London, welcomed the move of Mrs. Aquino in so far as it will help her "dismantle the elements left by the Marcos dictatorship."

The nine-page document abolishes the legislature and enables President Aquinn to control local governments and revamp the judiciary. All are controlled by extreme rightists belonging to Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL).

The ouster of Marcos has left the KBL and other power groups associated with Marcos divided and isolated. However, these have started to regroup, assist one another, bargain with the new government and even challenge Mrs. Aquino and her actions. A number in the National Assembly like Francisco Tatad have threatened to convene the Marcos legislature and proclaim the speaker of the body as president.

It remains unclear how the provisional constitution will affect the main extreme rightist group in government -- the US-backed Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) under Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos.

The military, despite the ouster of Marcos and loyalist officers like Gen. Fabian Ver, has remained relatively intact. A big majority of the officers and units that have been

responsible for systematic and widespread repression and human rights abuses during the Marcos years have remained in service.

President Aquino, however, has promised that "past abuses will be investigated and any officers and men guilty of crime or serious misconduct will be dealt with appropriately." She gave the promise in a speech at the Philippine Military Academy March 22 while calling on rebels to negotiate with her government.

The proclamation of a provisional constitution is attributed to progressive liberals in the new government. While occupying a minority position in the ruling coalition, these liberals are considered to have had the initiative in recent actions of the government.

This is confirmed by such moves of the Aquino government as the release of many political prisoners, the restoration of the writ of habeas corpuz and other actions towards liberalization.

Observers have cited several factors in explaining why the liberals currently have the initiative despite their minority position. These are: the strong influence of the democratic mass movement in the country; the continuing attention currently focused on the dismantling of the structures left by the Marcos dictatorship; the strong influence of the liberal electoral platform of the Unido-Laban alliance that supported Aquino; and the strong liberal positions that Mrs. Aquino herself is taking on many political and social questions.

Between the extreme rightists and the progressive liberals in the ruling coalition are the rightist conservatives. Included in this section are the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido); elements of the conservative Catholic Church hierarchy; and a group of compradors belonging to the circle of the Makati Business Club (MBC) and Center for Research and Communications (CRC). The CRC is an economic research out-

fit servicing big business firms in

the Philippines.

Within the government, economic policy has been delegated to the group of compradors in the MBC-CRC circle. The group is known to oppose "cronyism" of the Marcos years but also subscribes to the economic program dictated to the Philippines by the IMF-World Bank.

Laban, the political party of Mrs. Aquino, has a number of rightist conservatives. At the same time, there are many progressive liberals in it.

The combination of groups having varying and conflicting political persuasions makes the coalition an

unstable one.

"The future," says a study group of the NDF, "depends to some extent on how Aquino herself will relate to the various forces in her government. At the same time, the people and their organizations have an important and active role to play to prevent the return of fascist rule and to continue thorough-going democratization."

"The democratic mass movement can support the positive positions of the government and the forces of the coalition behind such positions," says the NDF group. "The most important thing, however, is for the people to further develop their own independent

strength and action."

With the abolition of the Marcos legislature and the pending reorganization of the judiciary and the local governments, governmental authority for now is concentrated in the hands of Mrs. Aquino and her cabinet.

The uneasy combination of progressive liberals, rightist conservatives and extreme rightists is markedly shown in the composition of the Aquino cabinet. Its members are:

"Prime Minister -- Vice President Salvador Laurel, concurrently also the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A Yale-trained lawyer, he comes from a politically powerful landlord and comprador clan of Batangas province. He was a member of the defunct Interim National Assembly, to which he was voted when he ran under the Marcos KBL banner. Known to have been tolerant of Marcos until the Aquino assassination in 1983, he heads the Unido party, the "dominant opposition party" in the February 7 elections and now an influential group within the new government.

Defense -- Juan Ponce Enrile, who was also Marcos' defense minister for more than 15 years. One of the cabal

that plotted and imposed martial law in 1972, he was also the martial law administrator during that period. A US-trained lawyer, he heads a law firm which specializes in servicing US-owned or controlled corporations and multinational firms. He is also a big landlord and comprador capitalist who enriched himself tremendously as a close "crony" and political associate of Marcos. He is known to control the United Coconut Planters' Bank (UCPB) and Unicom, the agency that administers the copra trading monopoly. He reportedly commands the allegiance of the "reformers" among the officers and men of the armed forces and is known to be close to US civilian and military leaders. To-gether with General Fidel Ramos, he represents the powerful rightist AFP faction in the new government.

Finance -- Jaime Ongpin, brother of Marcos' long-time trade and industry minister, Roberto. A Harvard-trained business executive, he heads the huge US-controlled Bengue. Mining Corporation. He represents big business and is also known to be close to the conservative wing of the Roman

Catholic hierarchy.

Trade and Industry -- Jose Concepcion Jr., a big businessman whose family owns Republic Flour Mills, producers of a wide variety of food products. He is president of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), which acted as "watchdog" and made its own vote count in the February 7 elections. Besides representing the interests of big business, he is also active in an ultra-conservative lay organization of the Roman Catholic Church.

Education -- Lourdes Quisumbing. who holds a PhD in Education and is president of the American-oriented Maryknoll College Foundation. This is her first time in government service.

Local Governments and Community Development -- Aquilino Pimentel Jr., chairman of the social democratic-oriented Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP). A former mayor of Cagayan de Oro City in Mindanao and a member of the recently abolished National Assembly, he was thrice imprisoned by Marcos.

\* Agriculture -- Ramon Mitra Jr., another officer of the PDP. A former senator and member of the National Assembly, he was imprisoned at the start of martial law in 1972. He is a big-time cattle rancher; also a big landlord and comprador-capitalist. It

is public knowledge that he is pro-US and close to one of Marcos' most activities gronies. Eduardo Cojuangco

Jr. (the President's cousin).

° Commission on Good Government -Jovito Salonga, a former senator and
president of the Liberal Party wing
that sided with Aquino when the latter declared her candidacy. He is a
Protestant lay minister, Yale-educated and one of the most respected of
the old guard of traditional politicians. He has taken many progressive
positions on the democratic and antiimperialist demands of the people,
despite having spent most of the mar-

tial law years in exile in the US.

Natural Resources -- Ernesto
Maceda, a former executive secretary
of Marcos and member of the Unido
party. He spent most of the martial
law years in the US where he joined
the opposition and became close to
Benigno Aquino Jr., the President's
assassinated husband. He is known to
have close links with the US and,
even after he transferred to the opposition, to have maintained links

with the Marcos family.

Dustice -- Neptali Gonzales, a former law dean and representative in the old Congress shut down by martial law. He was deputy minority floor leader in the National Assembly. He helped Benigno Aquino Jr. found Laban party in 1978 and was in the slate of opposition candidates that ran against the KBL party in Metro Manila in elections for the Interim National Assembly. He is seen by many as a nationalist, and has been close to the cause-oriented people's organizations.

Public Works and Highways -- Rogaciano Mercado, a former congressman representing Bulacan in the old Congress. He was a member of the National Assembly and is head of Dambana, an anti-US bases organization in Central Luzon. Known as a consistent nationalist since way back, he was among the leaders of the Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism (MAN) in the second half of the 60s.

\* Executive Secretary -- Joker Arroyo, a prominent human rights lawyer who has been active in defending the rights of political prisoners, workers and student demonstrators. Known as a staunch nationalist, he is a founding member of the militant lawyers' group Mabini.

Presidential Spokesman -- Rene Saguisag, also a founding member of Mabini. A former law professor in his alma mater in Manila, he later trained in Harvard and has been Aquino's spokesman since the start of the campaign period of the last elections. He came to prominence in the martial law years for his human rights advocacy, especially his defense of political detainees' rights. Considered a nationalist, he is a member of the PDP but maintains close links with the Salonga Liberals and the people's organizations.

Labor -- Augusto Sanchez, a well-known human rights lawyer who represented the largely working-class town of Pasig in the defunct National Assembly. Also a founding member of Mabini, he is known as a militant nationalist who has close ties with the progressive organizations of labor, students, teachers and other

professionals.

° Commission on Government Reorganization -- Luis Villafuerte, who was for a brief period Marcos' trade minister. He is a big landlord in the Bicol region of Luzon island. After leaving the Marcos cabinet and the KBL party in 1984, he was elected to the National Assembly in his home province, Camarines Sur. He is a member of Unido and is generally looked at with distrust because he crossed over to the opposition at a late date.

o Tourism -- Jose Antonio Gonzales, a businessman who controls Mondragon Industries, an industrial and marketing conglomerate. He has been close to the Aquino family and is a trustee of the Benigno Aquino Foundation. He heads Malaya Films, which produced the controversial film Bayan Ko

Public Information -- Teodoro Locsin Jr., son of the editor of Philippine Free Press, a well known magazine shut down by martial law. A former aide to Enrique Zobel, a pro-Marcos businessman, he joined the staff of Aquino at the start of the

presidential campaign.

"Central Bank -- Jose Fernandez, who held the same post during the Marcos dictatorship. Aquino retained him as CB governor upon the request of current Finance Minister Ongpin. Fernandez has the reputation of following to the letter the dictates of the IMF-World Bank and has close ties with the many foreign banks that have extended loans to the Philippines. He is a KBL member.

Political Affairs -- Antonio Cuenco, a businessman who comes from a wealthy and politically influentia!

family of Cebu province.

° Budget -- Alberto Romulo, a member of the defunct National Assembly and of the Unido party. A certified public accountant and a holder of a doctorate in law, he has been active in the movement opposing the nuclear power plant project of the Marcos regime in Bataan.

Minister of Social Services and Development -- Mita Pardo de Tavera, a doctor of medicine from the University of the Philippines. She is chairperson of AKAP, an organization specializing in community-based

health programs and was formerly the chairperson of Gabriela, a progressive alliance of women's organiza-

tions. At President Aquino's first press conference she was asked why her cabinet was composed entirely of members from the elite and had no representatives from the masses of workers and peasants, who had borne the brunt of oppression and the sa-crifices of the struggle against the Marcos dictatorship.

Her answer was an appeal for patience since she had just assumed office.

### NDF Version of 'People Power'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 pp 4, 5

[Commentary by Pepe Ysip Buendia: "The February Uprising and 'People's Power'"; illustrated with photographs of demonstrators waving leftist banners and slogansl

[Text] BARELY two months after the toppling of the 20-year-old Marcos regime, "people's power" --or "people power," as the new President prefers to call it -- has become a household word in the Philippines. President Aquino often refers to it; columnists and commentators keep writing about it; Cardinal Jaime Sin has sung paeans to it; even Defense Minister Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen. Ramos, only several months ago hated by a lot of people, now insist that they are upholders of it.

It would be fruitful at this point to look more closely at some salient points about "people's power," how it came about and what role it played

in the February events.

In the first place, it was not the mutiny of Enrile and Ramos that brought down the Marcos dictatorship. Their dramatic defection to the opposition was more precisely a consequence, a grave symptom, of the already extremely isolated and rapidly disintegrating Marcos ruling clique. Even the final abandonment by US President Reagan was already the result of the perception that Marcos' position had become totally untenable, and therefore he had to be dumped quickly, lest his inevitable fall endanger the long-term military and economic interests of the US in the Philippines, It was indeed people's power -- or more precisely the people's uprising in Metro Manila and several other key cities -- that directly and primarily toppled the already tottering dictatorship.

President Aquino was merely telling the simple truth when she said at her first press conference: "I owe my victory entirely to the people." As everyone knows, Enrile, Ramos and their several hundred poorly armed men could easily have been wiped out in the first few hours had not thousands of people immediately poured into the streets to block the advancing tanks, artillery and soldiers of Marcos and Ver.

And this timely action of the insurgent people in the streets -- literally a direct popular intervention to shape the course of events at a historic nodal point -- did not occur only at the approaches to Camps Crame and Aquinaldo. The people, in their hundreds of thousands, swarmed into the streets in many places in Metro Manila and in other cities to set up barricades or bodily stop and com-pletely paralyze the dictator's pletely paralyze the dictator's forces. A reliable estimate says that at the height of the action there were at least 50,000 people around and inside Camp Crame, and that, in the course of the four-day uprising, a total of five million participated in various forms of street actions all over the archipelago.

The great majority of the insurgent

people were unorganized; they came out spontaneously to defend Enrile and Ramos because this was the best way at that specific moment that they could say that they wanted Marcos out once and for all, that they had had enough -- the fraud and terrorism unleashed by Marcos in the February 7 elections was the last straw. Cory Aquino was their rallying figure. It must be noted, however, that among these millions, and to a certain extent giving them guidance and direction, were the men and women of the cause-oriented organizations, veteran demonstrators of the sectoral and multi-sectoral groups: the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan or New Patriotic Federation), Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU or May First Movement), League of Filipino Students (LFS), the August Twenty-One Movement (ATOM) and Bansang Nagkakaisa sa Diwa at Layunin (Bandila). The important roles of Cory Aquino and Cardinal Sin, both of whom made firm public calls to their supporters and the faithful to go to Camp Crame, were also crucial for the mass mobilization that made the uprising a success.

Whence "people's power" and how did it gather sufficient force to oust

the dictator in February ?

To answer this fully, it must be realized that the entrance of "people's power" as a decisive force into the stage of history and the dramatic removal from this stage of the dictatorship, both constitute the culminating point of a long process, a process of struggle between the people and the oppressive regime. Just like Rome, "people's power" was not built in a day.

Since before the imposition of martial law and the establishment of the Marcos dictatorship in 1972, the national-democratic revolutionary movement had played the leading role in mobilizing and organizing the people to oppose the regime. The revolutionary movement's advance, and the effects of this -- the armed struggle in the countryside and the political struggle in the urban areas, the work in the underground as well as in the open sphere of struggle -- opened the eyes of the people to the nature and policies of the fascist regime. The intensification of fascist rule and its lengthening record of human rights abuses, and the rapid growth of the popular opposition led by the revolutionary forces (especially the Communist Party of the Philippines,

the New People's Army and the National Democratic Front or NDF) further caused the irreversible isolation and weakening of the dictatorship.

With the assassination of Benigno Aquino in 1983, tens of thousands from the formerly quiescent middle class, and including anti-fascist circles of the elite, joined the basic masses and the urban petty bourgeoisie in unprecedentedly huge and frequent demonstrations calling for the dismantling of the dictatorship. This great anti-dictatorship mass movement -- earlier called "the parliament of the streets" -- found organizational expression in cause-oriented groups, alliances and assemblies like Justice for Aquino, Justice for All (JAJA), Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD), August Twenty-One Movement (ATOM), Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD), the Kongreso ng Mamamayang Pilipino (KOMPIL or Filipino People's Congress), Bayan, and Bandila. Older sectoral organizations like LFS and KMU, were already active before the assassination and gained new impetus since then.

The escalating demonstrations and other mass actions mounted by these organizations progressively drew the unorganized but already anti-fascist people into the streets in ever increasing numbers. This accumulated people's force was what finally erupted in the successful February

Uprising.

Put another way, the February Uprising was made possible by the fact that the Filipino people had already learned how to confront the armed might of the fascist state through previous mass confrontations 'dress rehearsals" -- from the First Quarter Storm of 1970 to the various Welgang Bayan or people's strikes, to the "Tarlac to Tarmac" protest action and the numerous massive demonstrations at Mendiola Bridge, Plaza Bonifacio, Plaza Miranda, the US embassy, and at the Welcome Rotonda

in Quezon City.
The February Uprising is a historic event that signifies a great qualitative development in the political consciousness of the Filipino people. Because of it, the people have gained new confidence in their collective strength to defend and promote their basic rights until full democratization is attained, and to oppose and defeat any form of oppressive rule that would suppress these fundamental

rights.

Not a few among the elite have started saying in Manila that "people's power" has done its job, Marcos is gome, and "people's power" is no more because there is no more need for it. Nothing is farther from the truth. The work of "people's power" has in a sense only just begun -- but now on a different, higher stage of the people's struggle. The Filipino people still have to continue building and exercising their power to get rid of US imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism to attain national sovereignty and genuine democracy.

#### Marcos Ouster Hailed

# (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 4

[Statement issued 27 Feb 86 by the National Democratic Front through its news agency BMP: "NDF Hails Ouster of F.M."]

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Democratic Front immediately hailed the ouster of the dictator Ferdinand Marcos as a "significant victory in the Filipino people's ongoing struggle for genuine democracy and national independence."

In a statement issued through its news agency, BMP, two days after the dictator's flight, the NDF lauded the people's heroism and militant assertion of "people power," saying that this played the pivotal role in ridding Philippine society of a most corrupt, criminal and subservient dictator.

The NDF, however, urged the people not to let down their guard in defending the gains won over so many years of struggle. It warned against moves of "midnight or eleventh-hour defectors" from the Marcos regime.

"These significant sections of the Marcos faction who instantly defected to flee a sinking ship pose a major threat to these gains," the NDF said. The revolutionary united front

The revolutionary united front organization added that "even now, US imperialism is devising new ways to see to it that it retains its dominant position in Philippine political and economic life, a dominance that allows it to retain US strategic military and other interests in the country."

"The US' thoroughly hypocritical role of riding on the crest of the popular repudiation of Marcos while protecting the interests of the Marcos family and its principal cronies culminated in its allowing the dictator to escape the just anger

of the Filipino people," the NDF noted.

"Secretary George Schultz of the US State Department could not have put it better when he said that, 'on the balance, Mr. Marcos was a constructive force and a reliable ally,'" it added.

The NDF urged the new government of President Corazon Aquino to resolutely carry out the task of thoroughly dismantling the structures of repressive rule and to achieve genuine national unity based on justice, thorough-going democracy and genuine patriotism.

"The new government should not allow itself to be entrapped within the military, constitutional and legal machinery laid out by the previous regime over 20 years of legalized terrorism. As long as the new government continues to take decisive measures to assert national sovereignty and to advance the interests of the broad masses, it will certainly enjoy the people's warm support," the NDF said.

The NDF, in conclusion, called on the Filipino people to "remain vigilant in preserving the gains of the anti-fascist struggle." It called on them to "broaden the field for all forms of democratic and revolutionary struggles until the fundamental questions of US imperialist domination, genuine land reform and the thorough dismantling of all structures of fascist rule are decisively resolved in favor of the broad masses of the Filipino people."

# 'Official' Responds to PCF Interview

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 6

['Excerpts' of reply by Miguel Santiago, identified as an "NDF official", to a set of interview questions sent by L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE, A weekly publication of the French Communist Party, in early March, 1986: "NDF's View: The Fall of Marcos a Big Victory in the Struggle for Democracy, Independence"]

[Text] "Until the last minute the US strove to maintain the dictator even after the Enrile-Ramos group had pulled its coup. The US is known to have encouraged Enrile to strike a bargain with Marcos to allow him to serve out his unexpired term... (until) 1987."

# On the fall of the Marcos Dictatorship

We view the toppling of this dictatorship as a positive and significant victory in the Filipino people's continuing struggle to achieve national independence and democracy. By saying this, we are also saying that the struggle is by no means completed. We still have the fundamental problems that have historically confronted our people. More specifically, the problem of foreign, particularly US, domination; the problem of feudal and semi-feudal relations, especially in our countrysides, that have kept us agriculturally backward and prevented the majority of our people from maintaining even the most basic rudiments of life; and last but not least, the problem of a state machinery that has been operated and dominated by the interests of the wealthy few against the oppressed and deprived majority.

However, the events of the past few weeks showed the Filipino people at their best. Filipino people from all walks of life were out into the streets to militarily struggle against the awesome rorces of the dictatorship and its military machinery. We could say in retrospect, that the ouster of the Marcos dictatorship resulted immediately from a combination of a popular uprising and a military coup. The military aspect was led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and now AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel

Ramos, With the ouster of the Marcos dictatorship, the Filipino people through long years of arduous struggle have succeeded in ridding themselves of the worst regime in the country's post-war history.

#### On the role of the US

As far as the US is concerned, it has always followed the policy of maintaining that regime which it finds best for its own so-called "permanent interests," which include their substantial economic and financial investments in the country as well as the strategic US military bases in Clark, Subic and elsewhere. It did, in fact, mastermind the formal imposition of martial rule in 1972. And for at least eight - nine years after 1972, it gave the Marcos dictatorship blanket authority, in total disregard of even the most elementary question of human rights. You are perhaps aware of the sordid record of human rights violations that the regime has perpetrated over the past decade or more. We blame the US for this equally, for propping up such a regime.

In 1983, however, in August, when senator Benigno Aquino was assassitated, the frustrations of the Filipino people broke out in massive demonstrations, in massive outpourings not only of sympathy for the widow of the late senator, but also in massive indignation against 15 years of open terrorist rule. At this time, the US began to backtrack and had to weigh whether the Marcos government was becoming more of an asset or more of a liability. However, until the last minute the US strove to maintain the dictator even after the Enrile-Ramos group had

pulled their coup d'etat. The US government is known to have encouraged Enrile to strike a bargain with the Marcos government to allow him to serve the unexpired portion of his term, which would have ended in 1987, even as a mere figurehead. It was the US that principally figured in trying to prevent a frontal clash between the Ramos-Enrile forces camped in Forts Aguinaldo and Crame, on one hand, and the Marcos loyalist forces, on the other. They estimated that a frontal confrontation would only have benefitted the revolutionary forces.

In the meantime, they had tried through Ambassador Philip Habib, to persuade Mrs. Cory Aquino, despite her overwhelming mandate in the special election of February 7, to back down in favor of Marcos. We are all aware of Reagan's statements to this effect. Whether or not President Reagan was expressing a personal opinion is not the issue. Its immediate reaction was actually a reflection of the US policy framework -- up to the last minute when they were practically forced to tell the dictator that he had to finally backdown.

had to finally backdown.
Overall, therefore, the US was playing both sides against the middle. It was trying to ride on the crest of popular indignation against a rotten regime; while at the same time, doing all it could to prevent the entire system from collapsing. Also, to protect the interests of the Marcos family, it was the US's policy of trying to help the Marcos family that prevented the latter's arrest by the forces of the people which had been massed around Malacanang as early as the afternoon of Tuesday, February 25.

It appears then that the US had again fallen into the tragic trap of believing in the power and the organization of a dictator that it had supported for so long.

#### On Mrs. Aquino's call for national reconciliation

While we agree with the general concept of national reconcialiation, we cannot agree to a national reconciliation without justice. In fact, we demand and we have made it clear to the Aquino government that we are for the thorough dismantling of the structures of dictatorial rule that had been set up over more than a decade of open terrorism.

We can say, therefore, that this would be our minimum program: the

question of justice to victims of political repression; the question of indemnification to victims of political and economic oppression and exploitation; the expropriation of all of Marcos' properties; the freezing of assets and the demand that the US, as well as other governments in which these assets are harbored, restore the same to the Filipino people; the disbandment of para-military forces including the disintegration of the very military machine which had stood as a prop and instrument of the fascist dictatorship for so long. We would like to have a firm commitment on the present government's stand on the question of national sovereignty as embodied in the military bases agreement. We would also like to see the initial stages of a resolute program of land reform.

As you perhaps know, even our minimum program as a national democratic front does not demand the redistribution of land. Our minimum program calls for the reduction of land rent and the abolition of usury. We would like to see the Aquino government take a line that would resolutely resolve these immediate problems. Last but not least, we would like to see a firm position vis-a-vis the huge loans, some 30 billion dollars, that the previous government had accumulated and which has mortgaged generations of our countrymen to the international monopoly banks, in par-ticular, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

These are not only questions of a program. These are basic issues of justice -- economic. political and social justice. And the Aquino government will have to trek a very tortuous road, considering the composition of that government. As I said earlier, we would be willing to provide our support for these basic demands.

In contrast to these demands, the Aquino government faces a number of limitations. Not the least of which is the resistance that is being put up by well-entrenched comprador landlords, as well as military interests under the auspices of the US government. We have, for example, a finance minister whose name is Jimmy Ongpin, whose only assessment of the previous regime was that it was economically mismanaged and was openly opting for the IMF-WB solution of more debts; who has opted for the development of exports as the main means and as the

main engine for economic recovery. Our program states a wholely different concept. We call for a concept of national industrialization, of the nationalization of strategic industries, following closely upon the seizure of political power by the broad masses of the people.

Hence, while we are encouraged by the Aquino government's commitment to

human rights and the specific measures that it has undertaken to release all political prisoners, we cannot have any illusions about its long-term capability to resolve the fundamental problems our people are

facing.

#### On armed struggle and possibilities of a ceasefire

In this connection (relating to the question of national reconciliation), therefore, we would like to clarify that the question of armed struggle and the question of the people's war, which we have been advo-cating, is tied up with the question of a political program we have advanced. Over the next few months and years, we shall strive to broaden the space for both democratic and revolutionary struggles until the fundamental questions of foreign domination, the question of land, and the question of thoroughly dismantling the fascist structures are decisively resolved in favor of the great majority of our people and not only for the privileged few, even as these latter did substantially contribute to the ouster of the fascist dictatorship.

First of all, the National Demo-cratic Front is certainly open to the possibilities of a cease-fire. However, it is our position that at least three considerations should be put forward prior to any serious discussions on the matter. First would be the matter of timing; the second, the question of political circumstances; and third, of course, the

matter of the agenda.

Should the time come, due to the fact that the two main forces (the liberals on one hand and the right and extreme right on the other hand in the ruling coalition) are still in a process of consolidating their own positions, we have to know if we will be negotiating, if at all, with a government that is capable of en-forcing whatever it agrees to. For example, can we be sure that if we entered into an agreement with the Aquino government, the other side, (the rightist sections in the ruling coalition) would not put road blocks in the way of fulfilling such negotiated terms ?

The history of the Philippine revolutionary movement since the colonial period under Spain, has been rife with examples of negotiations that failed. We are not about to barter away or to gamble the long and arduous struggle that the Filipino people have waged in the interest of national freedom and democracy, on the mere promise that the current government. backed as it is by the US, will be able to live up to its promises.

Within the larger context, we believe that the burden of proving that it is truly popular, truly representative and truly democratic, falls on the current government. As stated earlier, however, we are willing to provide our own measure of support to those activities that we feel correspond to the fundamental interests of

the Filipino people.

# 'Distrust' Survives AFP Revamp

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 pp 8, 7

[Commentary: "Aquino Intends to Revamp AFP; But People's Distrust and Its Counterinsurgency Role Go on"]

[Text] A REVAMP of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has apparently been underway in the past several weeks. Despite the announced changes, however, many Filipinos view the AFP as an army that will continue to be corrupt, abusive, and a threat to the civilian population.

"Those soldiers appear polite and well-behaved today," says a store

owner. "But for how long?"
"Distrust of the military is deep among the population," explains an activist Catholic parish priest. "Even before Marcos made the AFP a private army of his own, corruption and abuse have been rampant. It is because the AFP has always been a mercenary army." He added, "It's actually the

private army of Uncle Sam."

Among the changes announced by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and newly-installed Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos was the immediate retirement of 23 "overstaying generals", the dismantling of the notorious National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA) and the Marcos Presidential Security Command, and a possible reorganization involving the regional unified commands set up by former Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver.

However, these announced "reforms" have not removed the lingering strong distrust of the AFP among the people. an attitude which is the product of

bitter experience over many years. The entire post-world war record of the AFP has mainly been counter-insurgency. In 1946-48, under the administration of President Manuel Roxas, the military was used to strengthen landlord power in the provinces. It was publicly condemned for perpetrating several well-publicized massacres of civilians, mostly

poor farmers.
Under the Quirino government in
1948 to 1953, combat battalions of the AFP were used to suppress the Huk rebellion and contain the simmering Muslim armed struggle in the Sulu archipelago. In 1954, it was reported that US military officers went as

far down as the company level in the AFP to frustrate Quirino's plans for electoral fraud and terrorism, thus ensuring the presidential victory of Magsaysay. President-elect Ramon Magsaysay, known as "America's fairhaired boy"," then used the AFP to complete the "mopping up operations" against the Huk insurgents.

At the end of the Macapagal government until just before the martial law declaration by Marcos, military and police forces were used to attack large demonstrations that marked the rise of the nationalist movement (the First Quarter Storm) at the start of the 70's. Scores were killed and thousands were maimed in those attacks.

Under the US-Marcos dictatorship, the AFP was responsible for countless massacres, killings, Vietnam-style hamletting against large rural communities, genocide, and other atrocities.

The AFP was an American creation. Its roots go back to 1901 when the Americans, after crushing the First Philippine Republic, set up the Philippine Constabulary. The PC had an officer corps of Americans commanding

Filipino constables.

The US retained strategic control over the AFP even after it granted nominal independence to the Philippines in 1946. Under the US-RP military assistance agreement of 1947 (renewed indefinitely in 1953), the US initiated and led the reorganization, arming, training and indoctrination of the AFP. This was carried out through setting up of a permanent body of US advisers, the Joint United States Military Advisory Group (JUS-MAG) in the Philippines.

So pervasive is US control over the AFP that it is often considered a replica of the US military in terms of organization, command and combat style. Almost all its weapons are USsupplied. Almost all its commissioned officers receive some form of military training from the US military.

Between 1950 to 1975, about 15,245 Filipino military men were trained under the International Military Training Program in the US and in the Philippines.

US funding and encouragement enabled the Marcos regime to expand the

AFP. From 60,000 in 1972, the regular armed forces ballooned to over 280,000, not including the 65,000strong Integrated National Police, the barangay (village) brigades and para-military troops, the citizens army reserve, and various inteligence agencies.

# Ramos' Rights Record Rapped

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 2

[Article: "Chief of Staff Gen Ramos: Fascist in His Old Post"; article illustrated by photo of Escalanta victims]

[Text] A LOT OF PEOPLE in the Philippines and abroad who are concerned with human rights are understandably apprehensive about the appointment of Gen. Fidel Ramos to the post of chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the country's highest military office. For while his positive role in the mutiny he led with Enrile on February 22 is widely recognized, he still has a lot to answer for his long and blood-stained record as one of the top officers of the Marcos dictatorship.

> A cousin of the fallen dictator and and a West Point graduate, Ramos rose swiftly up the ranks during the Marcor years. No financial anomalies or rackets have been linked to his name, and he gained a reputation of being "clean" in a military establishment famous for its corruption and generals who became instant mil-

lionaires.

However, his reputation in the field of human rights is an entirely different matter. He was for many years under Marcos the chief of the Philippine Constabulary (PC), one of the country's four major services --and, arguably, the AFP service with the worst record of human rights abuses. As PC chief, he also heads the notorious Integrated National Police (INP), which together with provincial PC units generally organized and led the paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) in the rural areas. As copious published accounts and documents of independent

fact-finding missions (including those by Amnesty International and International Commission of Jurists) show, this PC-INP-CHDF combine was responsible for literally countless abuses and atrocities a-gainst Filipinos, including arbitrary arrests and searches, kidnappings, murder, extra-judicial killings, arson, rape, forced mass evacuations and massacres.

The latest and most publicized of this long list of crimes Ramos must answer for was the Escalante (Negros Occidental) massacre of September 20 last year. In this incident, PC-INP-CHDF personnel opened fired with armalites and machineguns on 5,000 peaceful demonstrators, mostly poor farmers and displaced sugar industry workers. The casualty toll: 27 killed, and many more injured, a few of the latter maimed for life. And the answer of General Ramos (he was then acting chief of staff) at the time: his men were merely "acting in selfdefense."

Ramos' appointment has also obviously elicited joy in Washington. His West Point credentials make him a "good American boy"; on top of this, he served combat duty alongside US troops in Korea in the 50s and in Vietnam in the 60s. It came as no surprise, therefore, that he was the first in the Aquino government to announce increased US military aid for a more vigorous drive against the NPA guerrillas and the Filipinos in towns and villages who support them. ...

# MALAYA Report on AFP Abuses Reprinted

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 8

[Article reprinted from ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 26 Mar 86: "Terror Has Not Left Negros, Boy Killed, 13 Houses Razed"; article illustrated by TFID photograph--"Grief of Negros Mother and Daughter; 'Our Situation Is Still the Same '"1

[Text] BACOLOD CITY (Negros Occidental) --"Everybody get down from there!" a Tagalog-speaking soldier shouted at the top of his voice that early morning of March 9 in remote sitio (neighborhood) Pamuypoy in barangay (village) Buenavista, Himamaylan town, Negros. The local folks, mostly farmers, were then preparing to leave for their farms. The children were playing in the yard, while a group of young men were playing basketball in a makeshift court.

> Tension knifed through the air as the barrio folks spied a large group of heavily-armed men in fatigue, especially when the fierce-looking soldiers started to interrogate the farm folks about the whereabouts and activities of the New People's Army (NPA) in the area. Fearful of the soldiers, one of the young men playing basketball, Sanny Tabanyag, only 16, stealthily started to walk away, hoping he could go unnoticed. Unfortunately, some of the soldiers saw him and as quietly followed him to the house of one, Consorcia de la Cruz. The soldiers surrounded the house, and one with a booming voice ordered everybody to go down from the house.

> Attracted by what the soldiers were doing, the residents started to gather in front of Consorcia's house. Noticing the crowd, one soldier mockingly told those gathered around:
> "Whom are you banking on in this
> place, Cory? Your Cory? Probably many of you here are NPAs, including the teachers!" The soldiers became more incensed upon seeing the slogan "Long Live the NPA!" painted on the wall of the barrio school house.

> The soldiers then continued with their patrol, bringing the hapless Sanny along with them. After walking for about 200 meters, shots rang out, snuffing out the life of young Sanny, who was later found dead with a bullet wound on the left side of his neck and his throat slashed.

Sanny's mother brought his body to

barangay Suay to have it blessed by parish priest Fr. Wilfredo Dejilla.

"I thought there would be peace after we had installed a new President. But our situation here is still the same. We feel anxiety and uncertainty every time the military conducts an operation," said Sanny's

About a week before young Sanny was killed, Bacolod Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich, a staunch advocate of human rights, paid a pastoral visit to sitio Pamuypoy. During his homily he announced the joyous news and hopefulness springing from the formation of a new government and the installation of a new President. He said: "We are now a free people of God who need no longer be afraid of the military as they have now become our brothers." Among those who received the sacraments was Sanny Tabanyag.

The words of Bishop Fortich were still fresh in the minds of the residents when five days later, early morning of March 8, a company of fully armed soldiers reportedly from the 7th Infantry Battalion arrived in nearby sitio Cadi-East and at gunpoint started questioning the people about the activities of the NPAs.

They mauled people and stole poultry, but this was little compared to the murder of young Sanny Tabanyag.

The harassment of the whole sitio and the killing of Sanny was seen by observers here as the latest in a series of serious human rights violations which would put Himamaylan town into focus as the scene of large-scale abuses by the AFP. Residents in several barangays said most of the abusive soldiers belong to two army combat battalions, the 332nd Philippine Constabulary company, the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) and the local police.

the series of incidents started several weeks earlier even before an NPA ambush claimed the lives of five PC soldiers and one policeman, and the wounding of three others.

The ambush took place in Barangay Carabalan, a hinterland village of Himamaylan which could be reached after a hike of three hours.

After the ambush, soldiers intensi-

fied their so-called search and destroy operations which reached a peak with the burning of 13 houses and culminated in the killing of Sanny Tabanyag.

# Anniversary Celebration

# (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 1

[Editorial Report] The front page of the Jan-Apr 86 issue of the National Democratic Front's official organ, LIBERATION, features a photograph of two men, apparently identified as guerrillas, sitting on a park bench. The man on the left, bearded and bearfoot, is strumming a guitar while the young man next to him appears to be writing something. An M-16 rifle is shown resting between them. The caption reads: "March 29, the NPA's 17th anniversary: Guerrillas singing of independence and democracy to come -- maybe also of peace?"

## KMU in International Union Meet

# (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 2

[Text] THE MOVEMENT for genuine trade unionism in the Philippines has gained more recognition and support with the holding of an international conference in London last February 8, 1986. Participating national trade unions and trade union confederations from nine countries pledged to increase support to the struggle of Filipino workers.

The "Conference on Trade Union Repression and Struggle in the Philippines" was organized by the Philippines Support Group Trade Union Committee of London in cooperation with the May 1st Movement, popularly known as the KMU (Kilusang Mayo Uno). KMU is the largest trade union center in the Philippines.

The Philippine Support Group (UK) announced that there were 105 participants. Among the trade unions and trade union confederations present were the Communications Union and IDATU of Ireland; CGIL and FLM of

Italy; CFDT of France; the Greek Confederation of Labor, the National Federation of Public Servants of Norway; SAC of Sweden, the Graphic Communications International Union (branch) of the USA, and the Hotel Hospital Workers Union of New Zealand. From Britain, the National Union of Journalists, the National Union of Public Employees, the Confederation of Health Service Employees and SOGAT '82 attended.

The conference adopted several resolutions. The main points dealt with working for the abolition of anti-labor laws in the Philippines and ending repression against trade unions; calling for release of detained labour leaders and workers; campaigning for recognition of the KMU as the genuine trade union center of the Philippine working class; giving equal attention to the struggle of Filipino women workers; and mobilizing specific forms of solidarity support.

# Catholic Nun, Bayan's Bautista at UN

# (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 2

[Text] ROMAN CATHOLIC nun Sr. Mariani Dimaranan, chairperson of Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), and lawyer J. Virgilio Bautista, national council member of the progressive BAYAN federation, hailed the downfall of the Marcos dictatorship and condemned its awful record of human rights violations at the 42nd session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, held in Geneva, February 3 to March 14.

"The downfall of Mr. Ferdinand Marcos and the ascension to power of Mrs. Corazon Aquino is an achievement of the entire Filipino people, made possible by people's power, by the courage and sacrifice of millions in my country," the chairperson of the Philippines' leading human rights organization told the delegates and observers at the session last March 4.

She cautioned, however, that the joy and euphoria of Filipinos and their friends abroad should not make them "forget the thousands of victims of the 20-year old regime, with its cruel military and security machinery

which ruthlessly trampled on the aspirations of the people."

As an immediate step to further record and remedy the abuses of the overthrown dictatorship, Sr. Mariani called on the new Philippine government to invite to the Philippines at the earliest opportunity the UN Commission's special rapporteur on torture, the special rapporteur on summary and arbitrary executions, and the working group on enforced or arbitrary disappearances.

BAYAN official Bautista, on the other hand, noted that "a good number of military officials closely associated with the Marcos regime, including high-level authorities like Defense Minister Enrile and Deputy Chief of Staff General Ramos, continue to hold key positions in the new government."

Bautista also denounced the complicity of the US government in the previous regime's awful human rights record and warned that the "contemplated increase of military aid" by the US will only mean more Filipino cascalties.

# Women's Rally 8 Mar 86

# (Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Jan-Apr 86 Vol II Nos 1, 2 p 2

[Text] ABOUT 4,000 women gathered for a rally-celebration to mark March 8 -- International Women's Day -- at Rizal Park, Manila's main park by the bay.

Seventy-two delegates from 12 foreign countries joined their Filipino sisters in the international rally organized by GABRIELA (General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership and Action) and SAMAKANA (Association of Patriotic Women).

Filipino women and their organizations took the occasion to demonstrate their growing participation in the progressive mass movement and reaffirm their unity with women the world over in the struggle against all forms of oppression and menace -- against racism, colonialism, foreign intervention, state violence and repression, the nuclear arms race and exploitation of women.

Filipina speakers stressed the need to continue the fight for true freedom while advancing the Filipino women's particular struggle for emancipation. They also called for vigilance against the resurgence of fascist elements remaining in the new government, persons who had been responsible for the oppression and victimization of women through various forms of abuse, including sexual abuse.

Delegates from overseas, on the other hand, expressed their solidarity in struggle with their sisters and with the Filipino people.

Maita Gomez of GABRIELA cautioned against complacency in the face of the government's call for a ceasefire and described recent military attacks on villages in two Philippine provinces.

/12851

### PHILIPPINES

BISHOP, OTHERS VIEW CONTINUING POVERTY, LAND REFORM NEGLECT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Erhard Haubold: "Demonstrations in Front of Malacanang Palace Again--Disappointment in Manila"]

[Text] Manila, 20 April—People are demonstrating in front of Malacanang Palace again—no longer against Marcos and not (yet) against Corazon Aquino. A few thousand poor people with sweatbands reading "People Power" are disappointed about the fact that this People Power has not done anything for them. They are asking to be given title at long last to the tiny plots of land they have been living on in the slums for years. They want to be protected against the demolition squads and their bulldozers. Wouldn't it have been impressive, we asked the president, for her reform administration to send a courageous signal by turning over (at least for the time being) to the poor and homeless the huge parcels of land along Ortigas Avenue in Manila which had been discovered to be part of Marcos'holdings? Corazon Aquino says no; that is not the way governments work. She wants to stay within the law and has therefore appointed a commission to look into the matter to start with.

She has a very similar response to questions about the more than 100,000 unemployed plantation workers on Negros and their hungry children. The governor of the province has informed her, she tells us, that only a few of the "sugar barons" have allowed the workers to plant sweet potatoes and other vegetables on the unused farmland or between the rows of sugar cane. "Our coffers are empty," Mrs Aquino tells us a number of times. "We are simply unable to finance the reforms." Marcos, she says, has left a ruined economy behind--and that is probably true. The foreign debt has grown from \$600 million in 1965 to \$26 billion today. "Please give me time and have patience," she pleaded recently at one of the populist-style TV round-tables she proposes to hold at regular intervals. Still, one would like to see more drive and daring in the face of the great need. At this time, per capita income in the Philippines is the lowest in all of Southeast Asia; the country has even slipped behind Indonesia. Between 70 and 80 percent of the population do not earn enough to provide themselves with sufficient food. The legal minimum wage in Manila--which many do not earn--is DM 7 per day; and it is about half that much in the countryside.

"The ideology of absolute private property" will not solve the Negros poverty problem, says Antonio Fortich, the bishop of Bacolod, the provincial capital; but the 16,000 hectares of sugar plantations already mortgaged to the banks, administered by the government on a trusteeship basis and temporarily leased to the poor would suffice to overcome the worst of the hunger. One's views on protecting private property may be different but one would have to ask nonetheless why President Aquino is not putting her great popularity to better use. Thus far, she has not even appointed a minister to take charge of the much-needed land reform. Is this due to the fact [Fortich asked] that she comes from a big landowning family; that she saw her first slum during the election campaign and that she has never lived on the land for any length of time ? Is it her elitist education and her inclination toward making lonely decisions? Half of the traditional 100-day honeymoon is now over and the population is growing impatient and wants to see some action. 60 percent of the labor force appears to be either out of work or underemployed. The public health situation is far worse than was admitted during the final years of the Marcos regime. And 1986, too, might turn out to be a "lost year" with no economic growth, following a decline in the GNP in 1984 and 1985 by 15 percent (adjusted for population growth).

"We Cannot Keep on Celebrating Forever"

"We cannot keep on celebrating forever," the MANILA TIMES, a newspaper quite friendly to the new regime, wrote recently. The paper went on to criticize the almost exclusive preoccupation with the "remnants of the Marcos dictatorship," the task of coping with the most recent past and the disclosure of the "gigantic theft" perpetrated by the deposed president and his "cousins." While this serves to provide political legitimacy, there still is a visible lack of economic and social programs. This contributes to a "policy deficiency" just as much as the differences of opinion within the power coalition which spans an unusually wide spectrum—from social democratic or socialist—oriented human rights lawyers on the far left to the military on the far right.

In the meantime, the opposition is taking advantage of the vacuum at the top to consolidate and to engineer a comeback. The left-leaning groups-first and foremost among them the communist leaders released from prison in keeping with an Aquino campaign promise-are acting as though they were entitled to negotiate with the government on an equal basis and are vociferously trying to obscure the fact that they campaigned for a boycott of the elections last Rebruary, misinterpreting the intentions of the population entirely, and are now hard put to explain the People Power phenomenon.

The demoralized Marcos supporters also seem to be getting back on their feet. More than 90 members of parliament belonging to the KBL, the former ruling party, who have been out of a job since the new government dissolved the national assembly, met for a "rebel session" last weekend and issued an appeal for civil disobedience against President Aquino. "Marcos forever" and "down with Aquino" shouted the almost 15,000 people who had assembled in Manila's Rizal Park. All the talk about the "return of the eagle" (i.e. Marcos) may just be a pipe dream—but his supporters still appear to have dangerous amounts of money and quantities of weapons at their disposal.

A high-ranking American diplomat has said that it is immensely refreshing to be able to negotiate with someone at the top in Manila who does not lie to you. Corazon Aquino's integrity is beyond all doubt; in almost every respect she is the exact opposite of her predecessor Marcos. But in the long run this will scarcely suffice to assure the stability of the Manila government. This is all the more true, as Randy David, a political scientist at the University of the Philippines says, because People Power is not organized and is thus lacking in permanence and stability. Added to this is the concern voiced by many of her supporters that Corazon Aquino will not "see it through;" that she is not interested in political power but only in fulfilling a "historic mission"—to chase the dictator and her husband's killer out of the country.

What are her chances for survival, some people are asking, in a country with a tradition of political assassination—a woman who has a tendency toward fatalism and who wishes to get by with a minimum of security? Will she be able in the long run to shed her past and to remain reform—oriented, idealistic and liberal? In an interview with this newspaper Mrs Aquino said that she was one of the most reluctant candidates in the world. "But now I have the post and I have an obligation to the Filipino people. And when I have made up my mind to do something, I also fight for it. If I was courageous enough to campaign against Marcos, then I will also be able to defend myself against my remaining political opponents."

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CSO: 4620/33

THATLAND

BANGKOK VIEWS UN VOTE ON LIBYAN RAID, U.S. FARM ACT

BK071214 Bangkok Doemstic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 May 86

[Article: "A Test for the Great Friend"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the people who never want to accept the mistakes they have made always prefer to exploit our Thai value of judging right and wrong by seniority. Such people are often humiliated wherever they go. For example, if such a person—an adult—breaks a glass or spittoon, he will not admit that he is careless. On the contrary, he will blame other people for misplacing the object. However, if a boy or girl makes the same mistake, he or she will never dare to blame other people. The adults might even criticize him or her for being so clumsy. Regardless of the real cause of the accident, such irresponsible persons will never admit that they have made a mistake even if ther is clear evidence to prove it. Moreover, they will look for someone else to blame. This sort of thing is common in Thai society. The Thai often regard it as a small matter, but when it involves national interests, we cannot accept it. As a developing country with very few natural resources and limited technology, Thailand is probably regarded as a small child when compared to the major powers.

In a recent case, some people said that they were very disappointed with Thailand, their long-time and trustworthy friend, for voting to condemn the air attacks [on Libya]. They mentioned the gratitude Thailand owed to them for this past assistance and stressed that they would not forget the incident despite the generally accepted fact that settling problems through violent military action is incorrect. Moreover, all countries have a common desire for peace.

But when Thailand protested the promulgation of the Farm Act that was aimed at helping a small group of their farmers and that has caused suffering to more than 35 million Thai farmers, they simply pay no attention to our complaint. It is obvious that they are behaving like the adult in the story mentioned above. In this case, they also refuse to admit their mistake and are shamelessly ready to push the blame on a small country like Thailand.

Dear listeners, we understand that, like other countries, the United States is striving for its survival in the pressure of world affairs. As a proverb

says: A friend in need is a friend indeed. Today we have come to realize that the United States is ready to do anything for its own interests regardless the adverse consequences to other countries, including its long-time friend. We have now discovered how sincere the major power is in its effort to restore pace in the world. We all know that if we continue to place our own gains above those of the majority, peace is still remote.

/6662

CSO: 4207/224

THAILAND

### DAILIES COMMENT ON PARLIAMENT'S DISSOLUTION

BKO41112 [Editorial Report] Four Thai vernacular papers--NAEO NA, MATICHON, THAI RAT, and SIAM RAT--on 3 May carry editorials and comment on the defeat of a decree in parliament that resulted in the government dissolving parliament on 1 May.

NAEO NA, in a page 4 editorial entitled "One Vote Each," assails government party MP's who defied their respective party's instruction by voting against the decree. The editorial says: "We must remember the 38 Social Action Party, 2 Democrat, and 2 Prachakon Thai Party MP's who reportedly accepted cash and voted against the decree, causing its defeat. They are political prostitutes and their action has undermined the democratic system and prestige of the parliamentary institution." The editorial condluces that "one way to strengthen the democratic system is to eliminate bad MP's by not electing them again. People can pass the word to their friends about these MP's. Their votes will be the tool for the elimination; there is no need to wait for a knight on a white horse to do it for them."

An unsigned commentary on page 3 of NAEO NA, citing an unidentified government intelligence source, says the MP's voted against the decree because they felt that Prime Minister General Premwould choose to resign rather than to dissolve parliament. "The MP's were convinced by rumors that there was pressure on Gen Prem not to dissolve parliament and that there was pressure from the military establishment, and they were confident that the United States would not side with Gen Prem as the result of Thailand voting against it in the UN Security Council."

A NAEO NA column by Nui Bangkhunthian on page 16, criticizes government party MP's who voted against the decree, saying: "These MP's betrayed their profession and undermined democracy and should be ousted from the political arena." It adds that "the government did the right thing to dissolve parliament. There is no use in keeping these parasites to the detriment of the parliament institution."

THAI RAT's Mangkon Ha Lep column on page 3 urges people not to be frightened by the dissolution of parliament, saying "It is a normal occurrence in a democratic system. Parliaments dissolution is really the resignation of government which will become effective in about 3 months." It concludes that people should not waste the opportunity to elect their candidates on 27 July. Another THAI RAT column, by Plieo Singoen on page 3, says "dissolution of parliament is really not a defeat for the government; it is the MP's who are the losers because Gen Prem did not fall into a trap of resigning, which would have enabled the opposition to become the government. The column thinks that the dissolution could inadvertently affect the post of army commander because if Gen Athit wants to run in the 27 July election he must first resign from the military. "This will vacate the army commander post and Athit's deputy, Gen Uthai Saengthawip, could be elevated to army commander, posing an obstacle for Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's rise to the post, even though Gen Uthai will reach retirement a few days later." If Athit runs for election, he will be competing with Gen Prem for the post of prime minister, the column says. In short, the Social Action Party was exploited in this situation.

A page 6 MATICHON editorial, entitled "Lesson From Parliament Dissolution," says the prime minister's decision to dissolve parliament was not based just on the defeat of the decree, but also on the behavior of MP's of a major government party who "are selfish and seek to put their interests before the nation's and people's interests." It says that although these MP's expressed joy at their successful defeat of the decree, a "thorough analysis will show that the real victors are the opposition parties and groups seeking to create political confusion. The real victim is not Gen Prem, but the political party that elderly members claim to have formed with their own hands." The editorial concluded that in the next election people should chose their candidates judiciously and "punish those who have committed crimes against democracy."

A MATICHON "analysis" on page 3 says there had been moves by "officials who are disappointed by their government careers and some exporters" to inflict defeat on the government in parliament, thus forcing Gen Prem to resign. "The real victors are the Chat Thai Party and government officials who already lost power and the interests it generated," says the analysis. It continues that the real loser is the Social Action Party, whose "prestige has been shattered; and party has been splintered so badly that its chance in the coming election is very slim." On Gen Prem's future, it says "whether or not Gen Prem becomes the next prime minister depends on his willingness to accept the post, the success of the Democrat Party in the next election, and on the Chat Thai Party's still recognizing his importance. An interesting question is: If Gen Prem is not the next prime minister, which general will it be?"

A page 3 SIAM RAT editorial entitled "Dissolution of Parliament—An Ordinary Matter," says "Originally, the Prem government came into existence to compromise conflicts among various groups; it was not formed to tackle "metry's problems." It says the problem was that the prime minister linear too much to his advisers and did not treat coalition parties equally. The government's efforts to solve problems did not complete required cycles and lacked coordination and support. "These are what made coalition parties feel uneasy, which worsened to become political problems leading eventually

to the dissolution of parliament." In concluding, the editorial says: "We want to emphasize that the current change in the political situation is nothing to be scared of. It serves to loosen up political knots in accordance with democratic principles. People will have the final say in the end."

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CSO: 4207/224

THAILAND

EDITORIAL URGES PREM TO RUN IN ELECTION

BKO81018 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 May 86 [ 6

[Editorial: "Prime Minister Prem and the General Election"]

[Text] Suggestions that General Prem Tinsulanon run in the upcoming general election can be heard more distinctly everywhere, not just from the mouth of the "senile" aged 75 of Soi Suan Phlu [reference to former prime minister Khukrit Pramot] as well as from his allies in the Democrat Party. Although such a proposal carried satiric tones in some cases, the majority of the people do indeed want Gen Prem Tinsulanon to remain as premier.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon's premiership, which has lasted since 1980, is constitutional. He has been enjoying strong support of political parties and the armed forces, since he once served as "supreme commander" and is concurrently serving as defense minister. However, the parliamentary crisis, political pressure, and the duplicity on part of some parties in the coalition forced him to dissolve the house. This should serve as a valuable lesson for Gen Prem. He can never forget this event.

What is the lesson? Gen Prem can learn from the lesson that since he has not been directly elected by the people and has no political party of his own, he must depend on different political parties and power groups, which he can never have full confidence in. As an experienced soldier, he should realize that he cannot win the game if he cannot fully control them.

During the past 6 years of his premiership, Gen Prem Tinsulanon has clearly proved that there are more people who love than hate him. His prominent characteristic is his devotion to the country, people, and the monarchy. He is a man who likes to honor his words with deeds. More important is that his loyalty to the monarchy has become an incentive for him to try to upgrade the livelihood of the majority of the population in the rural areas.

With such an honorable background, he should not be afraid to present himself to the people in the general election.

The democratic system is based on the people and elections. Through elections the people demonstrate their common desire. Gen Prem Tinsulanon, or any government official who is sincerely resolved to participate in the development of democracy, should not stand idle or act just as an observer. He should dare to come out and bravely play the game so that nobody can call him a political opportunist.

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CSO: 4207/224

THAILAND

#### BRIEFS

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--Burmese Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung and his party comprising U Thein Han, director general of the Political Department; U Hla Oo, personal secretary to the foreign minister; and U Thaung Tun, assistant director of the Burmese Foreign Ministry, arrived here this morning to visit Thailand from 7 to 10 May as guests of the Foreign Ministry. This is the first visit to Thailand of U Ye Gaung since he was appointed foreign minister of Burma in November of last year. The visit will constitute an important contribution to strengthening and promoting relations between Thailand and Burma. This afternoon, the Burmese foreign minister called on Deputy caretake Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and discussed with him issues relating to bilateral relations between the two countries. Later, his majesty the king graciously granted an audience with the Burmese foreign minister at Chitlada Palace. The Burmese will call tomorrow on Princess Sirithon and caretaker Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 7 May 86 BK] /6662

STATEMENT ON CAMBODIAN SITUATION -- [Statement to unidentified reporter by Captain Sumit Chunmanut, representative of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defense Force, on situation along Thai-Cambodian Border -- recorded, date and place not given] -- The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces opposite the areas under the responsibility of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defense Force regularly received food and weapons supplies and reinforcements from the rear zone as they are carrying out their combat operations and assignment of sealing the Thai-Cambodian border under the K-5 plan. We have detected patrol planes taking aerial photographs of areas near the Thai border more frequently. The fighting between the Khicu Samphan nationalist force and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers continues as the former, in trying to penetrate deeper inside Cambodia and ambush Vietnamese troops, have inflicted heavy casualties on the Vietnamese side. In areas opposite Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin and the Khieu Samphan nationalist forces clash with each other regularly, particularly in the vicinity of Phnum Saravan, Bar Ya Kha, and Bar Tang Su, and nearby mountainous areas suitable for protracted guerrilla warfare. The Vietnamese and nationalist forces are trying their utmost to control these areas. [End recording] [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 May 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4207/224

#### REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR CGDK PROPOSAL

# Khieu Samphan Urges Support

BK060258 (Clandestin ) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 May 86

Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs Ochola Mak'anyengo, DK Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan called on international community to support the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. He said that the eight-point proposal offers a quite reasonable, comprehensive, and generous solution to the Cambodian problem but has been rejected by the Vietnamese authorities. We offer to the Vietnamese aggressors the possibility to withdraw in honor from Cambodia, not at once, but in two phases, in a specific time frame. We are prepared to sign a nonaggression treaty with Vietnam for many generations to come. As for the Heng Samrin group installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese forces, we allow them to form with us a quadripartite coalition government in order to achieve national reconciliation and to prepare the general elections in Cambodia under UN supervision.

Vice President Khieu Samphan also denounced Vietnam for persisting in its aggressive policies against Cambodia. He said: by rejecting outright this peace plan, Vietnam has not yet given up its plan to set up an Indochinese Federation and its will to impose the fait accompli in Cambodia on to the world. The Cambodian people have been fighting not only for their country's independence but also for the preservation of their national identity and civilization.

In his speech, Mak'anyengo said Kenya believes in the principle that all people in the world have the right to self-determination and to oppose foreign occupation, and that Kenya supports Cambodia in seeking a political solution.

## Somali President Supports Idea

BK080514 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 May 86

/Text/ His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, recently received DK ambassador in Sopheap in Mogadishu. After presenting his credentials to His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, ambassador in Sopheap spoke about our Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. His Excllency Mohamed Siad Barre confirmed Somalia's support for our Cambodian people's just struggle and wished our people success in their struggle. The president also extended sincere fraternal salutations to the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea.

His Excellency Abdurahman Jama Barre, foreign minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, also received and had a cordial conversation with ambassador in Sopheap. On that occasion, the Somali foreign minister voiced support for the CGDK's eight-point proposal for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. He said that Somalia has examined this proposal and supports it.

## VODK on Lee Kuan Yew Support

BK060255 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 May 86

/Text/ On 26 April, His Excellency Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, sent a message to the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea in reply to the Samdech's message calling for support to the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal. The following is text of this message:

#### Samdech:

I would like to thank you for your explanation on the eight-point proposal of the CGDK dated 17 March 1986. Singapore will continue to point out in the international arena the urgency of a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. Singapore will also continue to work closely with the other ASEAN countries and the CGDK in order to maintain the overwhelming support of the UN resolutions concerning the situation in Cambodia at the coming 41st UN General Assembly.

I wish you good health and in your persistent effort for the liberation of Cambodia from foreign occupation.

With highest regards.

/12228

CSO: 4212/75

## THIOUN THIOEUNN LEADS CGDK GROUP FOR WHO CONFERENCE

BK060333 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 May 86

/Text/ On 3 May, His Excellency Thiounn Thioeunn, minister attached to the Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs, led a CGDK delegation to attend the 39th WHO conference to be held in Geneva from 5 to 16 May.

Cambodia has been a member of WHO since 17 May 1950, and our CGDK has actively taken part in the activities of this international organization. Before the Vietnamese invasion, our Democratic Kampuchean Government paid attention to our people' health and strived hard to eradicate malaria and other diseases in our fatherland. Since their invasion and occupation of our country in 1979, the Vietnamese enemies have not given any care to our people's health. On the contrary, they have massacred our people through all means, using conventional weapons, biochemical weapons, and famine in an attempt to exterminate our Cambodian race. Particularly, during the past few years, they have tried to massacre our people by sending tens of thousands of them to the malaria-infested western border area to do hard labor and clear mine fields without enough food and medicine, thus causing hundreds and even thousands of them to die every day.

With the aim of making the year 2000 a year of health for all, despite the fact that our country is suffering from the Vietnamese war of aggression, Democratic Kampuchea, which lacks everything, has made every effort to train more cadres and combatants in charge of public health and social affairs in order to provide medical care and treatment for our people.

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CSO: 4212/75

### SRV TANK POSITION NEAR PHNOM PENH ATTACKED

BK060006 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 May 86

Battle report from various battlefields

/Excerpt/ Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: At midnight on 29 April, our national army launched a two-pronged commando attack against the Vietnamese tank position located at Thnal Totoeng township 23 km west of Pochentong Airport. The first prong attacked the Thnal Totoeng township and the second prong attacked the tank position in the two. After 30 minutes of fighting, we totally smashed and controlled these two targets. As a result:

- 1. We killed 20 Vietnamese enemy, including 3 tank unit commanders, and wounded 25 others. We destroyed 4 tanks, 4 82-mm guns, 34 AK's, 5 pistols, 4 12.8-mm guns, 10 barrels of diesel oil, and some war materiel.
- 2. We seized 8 AK's, 2 pistols, 20 rolls of cloth, and some war materiel.

Kompong Thom battlefield: At 0230 on the night of 3C April, our national army launched a four-pronged attack against Kompong Thma township. The first prong attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Chi Van monastery; the second prong attacked the Vietnamese company position at Kompong Thma monastery; the third prong attacked the Vietnamese platoon position at the head of Kompong Thma bridge; and the fourth prong attacked the Vietnamese administrations of Kompong Thma commune located at Kompong Thma township. After 30 minutes of fighting, we totally smashed and liberated these four targets. We liberated eight villages, namely L'ak, Khvek, Khnao, Tuol Sangke, (Phlu), (Khlu), Pou Rong, and (Long). We killed 31 Vietnamese enemy, including a battalion commander and 2 company commanders, and wounded 38 others. We destroyed 1 80-mm mortar, 1 60-mm mortar, 1 12.7-mm gun, 2 machineguns, 3 RPD's, 2 B-40;s, 30 AK's, 2 C-25 field radios, 2 depots containing assorted ammulation and mines which exploded and burned throughout the night, 2 war materiel depots, 1 medicine storehouse, 1 paddy warehouse storing 60 sacks of paddy plundered from the people for use in feeding the Vietnamese soldiers, 1 commune office building, 2 oil storage tanks containing 20,000 liters of diesel oil, and some war materiel. We seized 13 's, 1 B-40, 1 drum-magazine machinegume, 3 crates of ak ammunition, 20 B-40's, 1 drum-magazine machinegun, 3 crates of AK ammunition, 20 B-40 rockets, 30 B-41 rockets, 5 hand grenades, 2 world maps, and some war materiel.

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CSO: 4212/75

SODK: SRV LEADERS ADMIT SERIOUS ECONOMIC-SOCIAL CRISES

Bk070327 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 May 86

/Text/ Speaking at the 30 April meeting marking international Labor Day, To Huu, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State, revealed that Vietnam is facing serious economic and social crises. To Huu confessed that the production of industrial goods has dropped alarmingly and the quality of goods is not good. Prices of goods are fluctuating and the Vietnamese currency has depreciated rapidly. All of this has greatly affected the livelihood of the Vietnamese people. To Huu admitted that the Vietnamese Government is responsible for these crises and said that the Vietnamese authorities concerned must make self-criticism.

Diplomats in Hanoi, citing reliable sources among the Hanoi authorities, say that officials in the Vietnamese Government and party are directly involved in these corrupt practices.

The war of aggression waged in Cambodia during the apst more than 7 years by the Le Duan clique is the cause of the deteriorating Vietnamese economy, thus bringing about serious social crisis. Corruption and bribery have become a general practice among Vietnamese party and government officials from the grassroots to the upper echelons. This has seriously affected the livelihood of the Vietnamese people.

This confession by To Huu clearly shows that the Vietnamese economic and social crises are really very serious to the point that the Le Duan authorities can no longer conceal them. All of this is caused by the heavy burden of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia which has dragged on for more than 7 years now. If the Vietnamese authorities do not end this war and withdraw their troops back to Vietnam, they will never be able to solve these crises at home.

VOK REPORTS CGDK BATTLE SUCCESSES IN APRIL

BK071257 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 7 May 86

/Text/ The Voice of the Khmer radio has learned of attacks launched by the CGDK forces against Vietnamese troops in various localities of Battambang and Oddar Meanchey provinces, attacks which saw 31 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 38 others wounded and some of their weapons seized.

The report said: On 18 April, 50 DK soldiers harassed Vietnamese command post in Ratanamondol District, killing 3 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 5 others and destroying 3 AK-47's. On 19 April, 100 CGDK soldiers launched a surprise attack against the Vietnamese, killing 4 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 9 others, destroying 4 AK-47's and 1 B-40, and seizing I B-40, 5 AK-47's, 1 mortar, and 1 pistol. On 25 April, a battalion of DK soldiers clashed with a Vietnamese battalion southeast of Thmar Puok. The 20-minute engagement resulted in three Vietnamese killed and another wounded. On 26 April, 12 DK soldiers launched a hit-and-rum attack against 10 Vietnamese soldiers scutheast of Samlot, 7 km from Ratanamondol District, killing 3 and wounding 2 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 2 AK-47's and 1 M-79.

On 17 April, a Vietnamese truck hit landmines planted by CGDK forces southeast of Samlot, 3 km from Ratanamondol District. Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and two others were wounded and the truck was put out of service in the explosion. On 29 April, a group of Sihanoukist National Army /ANS/ soldiers harassed Vietnamese forces at Totoeng Thngai village, Banteay Ampil District, Oddar Neanchey Province. The 10-minute harassment resulted in some killed or wounded Vietnamese soldiers. On the same day, another group of CGDK forces harassed a Vietnamese base southeast of Sisophon District, Battambang Province, killing one Vietnamese soldiers and wounding two others. Another ANS contingent attacked a company of Vietnamese troops at Kouk Kramuon, Varin District, Siem Reap Province. The 1-hour attack caused four killed and four wounded among the Vietnamese soldiers. One ANS soldier was killed and another was wounded. Also on 29 April, 10 Vietnamese soldiers walked into booby traps set by CGDK forces southeast of Samlot: two were killed, one was wounded. On 30 April, CGDK forces harassed a Vietnamese position west of Kop village, 1 km from Poinet, killing five and wounding six.

### VODE ON CRISIS WITHIN VIETNAMESE PARTY

BK080355 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 May 86

["New Commentary": "The Core of the Le Duan Vietnamese Clique Is Rotten to the Extreme"/

/Text/ In an article carried recently by Vietnamese party organ NHAN DAN and the party magazine, Le Duc Tho, the number-two party leader behind Le Duan, confessed that the Vietnamese party is suffering from a serious crisis. Party members no longer have the party spirit. Many cadres think only of personal survival and interests, while corruption, smuggling, and graft have become widespread in all sectors. There have also been such evil phenomena as lack of discipline, power struggles, favoritism, and regionalism which have affected the unity within the party.

Le Duan Tho further confessed that morale in the party has never been lower. This has caused the people to lose confidence in the party.

Observers note this is the first time that Le Duc Tho has criticized highranking officials in the Vietnamese party. Lately, the press and many leaders have regularly spoken of the rotten state of the Vietnamese party. Usually, the Le Duan clique tries to conceal such matters, but now they can no longer conceal the truth. This clearly shows that the Le Duan regime is rotting, causing the Vietnamese people to suffer even more seriously.

This is due to the fact that the Le Duan clique has waged a war of aggression against Cambodia for more than 7 years now. The war has drained Vietnamese capital and natural resources, bleeding the people white. Due to this, each person has tried by all means to ensure his own survival. This is not the fault of the Vietnamese people or the low-ranking officials, but is the mistake made by the top leaders who have pursued an aggressive and expansionist policy, thus causing grave destruction to the Vietnamese nation and people.

# VODE HAILS ASEAN-U.S. PLAN ON CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

BK090408 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 CMT 7 May 86

Station commentary: "The Three-point Plan Jointly Adopted by ASEAN and the United States at the Bali Conference in Order to Pressure Vietnam to Withdraw From Cambodia is an Effective and Correct Strategic Measure"

/Text/ At a conference held in Bali island in Indonesia on 1 May, the six ASEAN foreign ministers and U.S. President Reagan jointly adopted a three-point plan to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities to end their war of aggression in Cambodia. This three-point plan consists of:

- 1. Further isolating Vietnam in the political and diplomatic fields until it withdraws all its troops from Cambodia;
- Giving all possible support and assistance to the Cambodian resistance forces so as to enable them to carry on their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors; and
- 3. Seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the ASEAN principles.

These three points are to be carried out simultaneously. This is a correct strategic measure and an effective means to force Vietnam to sit down at the negotiating table in order to seriously discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem by withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny.

Events in the past more than 7 years clearly show that Vietnam does not respect international law, the UN Charter, or the opinion of the world community which has persistently called on Vietnam to join in solving the Cambodian problem through political means. Vietnam has not respected the resolutions adopted successively by the UN General Assembly and the statement of the International Conference on Cambodia. It has rejected the proposals for the settlement of the Cambodian problem proposed by ASEAN and other countries in the region and the eight-point proposal made recently by the CGDK which is regarded by the world community as a correct, reasonable, and most flexible proposal. This clearly shows that words and principles alone cannot change Vietnam's aggressive

and expansionist stand nor force it to sit at the negotiating table in order to seriously discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Thus, only by taking strict and concrete measures as adopted jointly by the ASEAN nations and the United States during the Bali conference will Vietnam by forced to sit at the negotiating table to seriously discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK highly value this strict and correct approach. The Cambodian people and the CGDK regard this measure as an effective contribution to putting an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression and destruction in Cambodia as well as to safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

During the past more than 7 years, due to the allround pressure—particularly in the economic and diplomatic fields—exerted by the world community, and with the fierce and continuous attacks by the CGDK's resistance forces on the battlefield, the Hanoi authorities have faced and are facing serious difficulties both in Vietnam and on the Cambodian battlefield. At present, the Hanoi authorities are suffering seriously in all fields.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK are convinced that if the world community continues to exert more vigorous pressure on Vietnam and further supports the Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the tripartite CGDK so that they can fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors, no matter how obstinate they are, the Hanoi Vietnamse authorities will certainly not be able to cling too long to their aggressive stand. Sooner or later the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities will be compelled to abandon thus stand and agree to negotiate the settlement of the Cambodian problem by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny.

### MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH UNION TO PARTY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 86 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Building Up Reserves of the Party"]

[Text] Our party is strong in itself and strong in reserve forces, which are comprised of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The main reason the party has developed constantly in quantity and quality is that we have introduced into our ranks outstanding young Communists from the union. More than half a century ago, our party always saw to educating and developing the union, considering this an important aspect of party building. Members of the union always number high among service members recruited into the party. Yet it is not only in the Army, but everywhere else as well. And yet no small number of party organizations fail to pay sufficient attention to activating the reserve role of the union, so that in those places, party development is still slow, with no additions at all to party membership in some places. In such a situation, union members feel no attachment to the party and no enthusiasm for striving to become party members. This is a shortcoming that must be corrected.

It is wrong to fail to develop the reserves, but it is not enough to generally motivate and mobilize union members to apply themselves to training. There must be concrete training programs, plans, and methods which enable the union and the young people to fulfill the function of party reserves. The most critical issues are education in communist ideals and heightening revolutionary awareness and knowledge of Marxism-Leniniss and of our revolutionary party line, so that our young people truly look on the party mission as their reason for living.

Once communist ideals are possessed, what is of no less decisive significance is for young people to be resolved to implement those ideals. Resolution must be turned into the concept of collective ownership and youthful self-conscious and voluntary spirit of undertaking heavy responsibilities before the party and the people must be turned into concrete daily actions in the task of building the army, defending the fatherland, and building the nation. On the other hand, youths must be enabled to increase their general knowledge and scientific and technical

level in order to struggle, operate, and work effectively, productively, and with high quality, completing their mission while maturing rapidly.

Developing the youth union and seeing to the advancement of the reserves of the party is the responsibility of cadres and party members of the older generation.

In education, with youths more than with anyone else, theory must be combined with practice.

In conjunction with political and ideological training, youths must be introduced to practical actions. The resolve to struggle for communist ideals must be manifested in training, testing, and development of the union's vanguard function in combat and operations. Assault actions are themselves a living classroom to comprehensively raise the standards of union and youth organizations in revolutionary will, combat ability, working skill, outlook on organization and discipline, and socialist living; union members are then to be trained for induction into the party.

An effective method of educating youths is the example of the older generation. Whatever the party teaches union members regarding ideals and revolutionary qualities, cadres and party members must exemplify in concrete works. Cadres and party members must furthermore take the initiative to closely and intimately understand the thoughts, emotions, aspirations, strengths, and weaknesses of each union member in order to help him strive and progress.

The thing to be emphasized is the education of union members for induction into the party. Union members trying to become party members must be motivated not by a desire for personal gain, but by a self-conscious, voluntary acceptance of the grave responsibility of vanguard revolutionary soldiers, prepared to sacrifice themselves unconditionally for the fatherland and the people for the victory of socialism and communism.

If the party organization, cadres, and party members provide union members and youths careful attention and provide them every prerequisite, it is certain that young people will diligently and enthusiastically strive to train and learn and try in every way to become members of the Communist Party. This will make the party reserve in the Army ever stronger, and party organizations will always have reserves in order to constantly develop its ranks.

9830 CSO: 4209/492

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN SAYS U.S. USES TERRORISM AS POLICY INSTRUMENT

OW110813 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GHT 11 May 86

["United States Is Top Terrorist, Says NHAN DAN"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA) -- The "war against international terrorism" trumpeted by the United States and its allies at the recent Tokyo summit of seven capitalist industrialized countries is just a new propaganda campaign to whitewash the U.S. crimes of aggression, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The United States, notes the paper, has for a long time taken terrorism as an important foreign policy and a helpful instrument for aggression in service of its global counterrevolutionary strategy.

The United States' war of aggression against Vietnam and its other acts of aggression of and intervention into many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are undeniable evidence of the U.S. policy of state terrorism, the paper says.

the U.S. has been a sanctuary and a base for the most atrocious terrorists including many fascist war criminals, NHAN DAN further notes, adding that every year, Washington gives billions of dollars in aid to reactionaries of all sorts for their acts of sabotage and terrorism against all nations.

Recent world developments, the paper continues, have clarly shown that the United States is pushing up its state policy of terrorism aimed at dominating other nations.

The Reagan administration has openly threatened Libya, Syria, Iran, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola and other independent, soviereign states, while overly supporting terrorist and dictatorial regimes in Chile, Israel, South Africa, etc. which are being condemned by the whole of mankind. This is a new, flagrant challenge of the U.S. imperialists to the movement for national liberation and independence, as well as the revolutionary and progressive movement all over the world, remarks the paper.

19274

VILINAM

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN DECRIES U.S.-ISRAEL 'MANEUVER'

OW160743 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 16 May (VNA) -- The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in its commentary today strongly criticizes the U.S. and Israel for carrying out an aggressive maneuver against Syria under the pretext "fighting terrorism."

The paper says:

"Of late, the United States and its West European allies are waging a slander campaign against Syria, accusing it of backing terrorist activities.

"After having together with its allies passed an 'anti-terrorism resolution' at the Tokyo summit, the U.S. plots to conduct new aggressive attacks against independent and sovereign countries considered unfriendly to it. In the Middle East, after bombing Libya, the U.S. has chosen Syria as the next target and has instructed Israel to directly prepare for an invasion of Syria."

It continues: "Israel is now concentrating a large armed force along the border with Syria, especially on the Golan Heights, ready to attack Syria's vital military bases."

"The U.S. piratical acts against Libya and its campaign against Syria are creating a very dangerous situation in the Middle East fraught with serious consequences getting beyond the geographical sphere of the region. The purpose of the anti-Syria campaign is nothing other than compelling it to give up its struggle against the U.S. and Israeli expanionist policy towards the Arab countries.

"A plan for military attacks against syria is being frenziedly worked out with Tel Aviv top leaders being summoned to Washington for taking orders, including Israeli Prime Minister Peres in early April and Israeli Minister of Defence Rabin only recently. The Washington-Tel Aviv collusion is approaching a danger point at which the Israel card is being played by the White House and the Pentagon in their new criminal adventure in the Middle East."

"The present tense situation in the Middle East resulting from Libya event demands that the Arab nations stand on guard and united with a determination to curb the criminal aggression of the United States and Israel," the paper says in conclusion.

/9274

VIETNAM

PAPER ATICIZES ANTI-SOVIET CHERNOBYL PROPAGANDA

OW141607 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA 14 May--Hostile forces are ranting about the Chernobyl accident in a rabid anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, notes the Vietnamese Army DAILY QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says: "As a matter of fact, right after the mishap, the Soviet Union has taken all urgent measures to overcome the consequences and has duly informed the international nuclear energy agency in Vienna and the governments concerned."

"The authors of the anti-Soviet scenario, however, hope that by a PSY-war campaign about the Chernobyl accident they will be able to damage the Soviet Union's international prestige, and to blur the successive peace intitiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in the recent months."

"This provocative move against the Soviet Union has poisoned the already tense international political atmosphere. There's no denying that this is the first time the Soviet Union met with such an accident, whereas the United States has experienced nuclear hazards many times."

Another difference is that the United States used to keep silent after each accident. So the noisy anti-Soviet campaign about the Chernobyl accident conducted by Washington and other hostile forces has exposed more clearly their wicked nature.

"With its political speculation over the Chernobyl accident, the United States hopes to avoid the strong condemnation by public opinion for its recent terrorist acts against Libya and for its obstinance in continuing nuclear blasts in Nevada in face of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. But no matter how thick the smokescreen may be, it cannot mislead world public opinion."

/12913

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS NEW SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

OW170741 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)—The daily NHAN DAN today voices full support for the new peace proposals announced by Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his televised speech on 14 May.

The paper says in a commentary:

"The Vietnamese people deeply sympathize with the Soviet people over the unfortunate accident at the Cernobyl nuclear power plant, and at the same time, value highly their great efforts in overcoming the aftermaths of the accident, considering this as an expression of the heroic and humanitarian spirit of the party, government and people of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives completely conform with the ardent aspiration of peace- and justice-loving people all over the world for the removal of the danger of a terrible nuclear catastrophe and protection of life on our planet."

After denouncing the U.S. imperialists and Western countries for making use of the Chernobyl accident in their anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, NHAN DAN continues:

"The U.S. has so far shown an irresponsibel attitude toward mankind's destiny. Washington, shunning the Soviet Union's constructive peace proposals, keeps going ahead with its arms race and outer space militarization in a bid to tilt the strategic military equilibrium in its favour, thus rendering the world situation tenser.

"Our people join all progressive mankind in warmly welcoming and fully spporting the Soviet Union's new peace proposals. We resolutely demand that the United States follow the Soviet Union's example by stopping all nuclear tests and negotiating with the Soviet Union in order to gradually get rid of the terrible threat of nuclear weapons from international life and ensure peace and security for all nations."

19274

VIETNAM

#### CPV GREETS ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW071743 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on the latter's 65th anniversary.

## The message says:

"Over the past 65 years, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the fraternal Romanian people have obtained many successes in their struggle for national liberation and in defence of their splendid revolutionary achievements as well as in their socialist construction.

"We are very glad at your great achievements and wish you still greater success in implementing the resolutions adopted at the 13th RCP Congress to successfully build a developed socialist society in Romania.

"We firmly believe that the friendship and multi-faceted cooperation, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, between the two parties and the peoples of Vietnam and Romania will be constantly consolidated and developed in the interests of the two nations and for the sake of world peace and socialism."

/9274

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON ROMANIAN CP'S ANNIVERSARY

OWO80750 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)--The coming into being of the Romanian Communist Party created a prerequisite for the success of the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian working class and people for national liberation and socialist construction in Romania, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today marking the 65th RCP anniversary.

After receiving the achievements recorded by the Romanian people under the leadership of the RCP in the past 65 years, the paper notes that Romania has embarked on a new stage of development—building developed socialism. Today Romania is a developed industrial—agricultural country and the people's living standards have been gradually improved.

Nineteen hundred eighty-six, the first year of Romania's Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90), is marked by a high working movement of the entire population aimed at turning the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress into reality and bringing the country to new peaks in its advance toward developed socialism, the paper says.

"The Vietnamese communists and people welcome the great successes of the Romanian Communist Party and people. We sincerely thank the party, the government and people of Romania for their support with and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause in the past as well as present," concludes the paper.

19274

VIETNAM

LE QUANG DAO RECEIVES GDR YOUTH DELEGATION

OW081801 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)—Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, yesterday received a delegation of the GDR's Free German Youth Organization (FDJ) led by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Committee.

Also present were Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, GDR Ambassador to Vietnam Dr Hermann Schwiesau, and others.

Speaking on this occasion, Le Quang Dao welcomed the delegation on its Vietnam visit and valued highly the activities of the FDJ and the multifaceted cooperation between the youth organizations of the two countries.

He also welcomed the splendid success of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

For his part, Eberhard Aurich informed the Vietnamese side of the satisfactory result of the delegation's visit and expressed his gratitude for Vietnam's hospitality.

He affirmed the solidarity and friendship of the GDR youth to the Vietnamese youth, and pledged the FDJ's continued efforts to develop its cooperation with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

A program for cooperation and friendship between the FDJ and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union for the 1986-90 period was signed here this morning.

The FDJ delegation left here for home this afternoon.

19274

VIETNAM

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

OWO81748 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 CHT 8 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)—Vietnamese party and state leaders have sent their warmest greetings to their Czechoslovak counterparts on the 41st national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (9 May).

The message, signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee: Truong Chinh, president of the State Council: Phan Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, was addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, prime minister, and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. It says: "Over the past 41 years, the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC), have gained big achievements in building and safeguarding socialism. Especially since the 14th CPC Congress they have obtained brilliant achievements in building a developed socialist society. Today Czechoslovakia is endowed with a highly developed industry and agriculture and an advanced science and technology. The cultural and material life of the Czechoslovak people has been constantly improved. Together with the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries, and progressive people in the world, Czechoslovakia is actively struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at those achievements of the Czechoslovak people and wish them, under the leadership of the CPC headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, still bigger successes in implementing the resolutions of the 17th CPC Congress, continuously taking their cause of socialist construction to new peaks."

"The Vietnamese communists and people highly treasure the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples based on Marxism-Leminism and socialist internationalism, and in conformity with the Vietnam-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship and cooperation, and pledge to do their utmost to make that relationship ever lasting."

The message expresses sincere thanks to the CPC, the Federal Assembly, the government and people of Czechoslovakia for their support and assistance to the Victnamese people's revolutionary cause, and wishes for further

consolidation and development of the friendship, military solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

/9274

VIETHAM

## DELEGATION ATTENDS BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA

OW111637 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 CMT 11 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA) -- A delegation of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee attended the Second International Conference on Namibia held recently in Brussels, Belgium.

Addressing the conference, the Vietnamese head delegate, Tran Van Khanh, condemed the apartheid South African regime, backed by the United States and other reactionary forces, for illegally occupying Namibia, suppressing the patriotic movement in South Africa and threatening to invade the neighboring countries.

"Vietnam condemns the apartheid regime's obstinate attitude and brutal acts, and demands that it implement the Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Namibia and return its independence," he stressed. "Vietnam fully supports the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO)."

/9274

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

# NHAN DAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER HITLER

OW090757 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 9 May (VNA) -- "The enemies of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress will be doomed to ignominious failure just as Hitlerite fascism over 41 years ago," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today marking the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism (9 May).

The paper describes the victory over fascism as the second biggest victory of the 20th century after the Russian October Revolution. It says:

"The world people look to the Soviet Union, the land of Lenin, with admiration and profound gratitude to the heroic Soviet people and army, who under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made great and decisive contributions to that glorious victory.

"Forty-one years after the victory over Hitlerite fascism," the paper points out, "the three revolutionary currents of our time are on the offensive again, this time more powerful than ever before. Imperialist capitalism is bogged down in an acute crisis and deep contradictions. Refusing to draw a lesson from the ignominious failure of Hitlerite fascism, U.S.-led imperialism is feveriably counter-attacking the forces of revolution and peace, accelerating the arms race to an unprecedented extent, even in outer space, in an attempt to break the strategic military equilibrium already taking shape and regain its lost positions.

The paper continues: "Diversified developments of the international situation have made it clearer to everybody that the life-and-death struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress remains a long, hard and complicated one. The world people still have to overcome innumerable difficulties ahead to attain their objective. Reminiscences of the sufferings caused by World War II, the lessons drawn from that grim trial, and the conclusions made from realities of the struggle over the past more than 40 years have urged all the forces of revolution, peace and social progress in the world to unite more closely in the struggle to foil all adventurous plans of the warlike militarist forces, and put into practice the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

"U.S.-led imperialism, bent on following Hitlerite fascism in the new situation, is colluding with the other reactionary and expansionist forces to

continue their fierce counter-attacks, but the three revolutionary currents will certainly stay their criminal hands, the nuclear war danger created by U.S. imperialism is still handing over mankind, but the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the world people are fully capable of safeguarding peace."

/9274

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

# NHAN DAN VIEWS 'SERIOUS CONTRADICTION' AT TOKYO SUMMIT

OW100814 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GHT 10 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 10 May (VNA)—"The recent seven-nation Tokyo Summit tried, under the United States' pressure, to show a resemblance of views on some international political issues, but it failed to cover up the serious contradiction among the participating countries on econo-financial matters," says MHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper notes that few other summits of the seven most developed capitalist countries had been prepared so carefully and publicized so pompously as the 12th Summit in Tokyo.

The paper goes on: "It has become clear through the Tokyo Summit that the econo-financial situation of the seven most developed capitalist nations continues to unfold complicatedly and that each country is clinging to its own designs and calculations.

"The United States and many West European countries are deeply concerned about the serious and steady unemployment rate in their countries. This situation and a chronic deficit in the commerce balance has made most capitalist countries raise the barrier of trade protectionism.

"The successive monetary upheavals in the developed capitalist countries and the complicated reactions by most of the capitalist world to the piling debts and to the lowering of oil and material prices look like dark clouds auguring an approaching international financial crisis."

/9274

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

# HANOI HOSTS INTERNATIONAL YOUTH MEETING

OW111650 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA)—The international youth meeting on peace, security, development and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific opened in Hanoi this afternoon under the joint sponsorship of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Youth Union.

Participating in the meeting are delegations of the WFDY, the World Peace Council (WPC), the International Union of Students, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Organization of International Journalists, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and the Asian Buddhists' Conference for Peace, and National Youth Organizations from India, Bangladesh, Iran, Laos, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Australia, Japan, the ?DPRK), Sri Lanka, Kampuchea, Hungary and Vietnam.

At the opening session, the participants heard speeches delivered by the WRDY, the WPC and other delegations concerning the present international situation, especially that in Asia and the Pacific. The speakers shared the view that the present situation in Asia and the Pacific continues to be strained because of the ambition of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces which consider this part of the world an important strategic area in their global strategy.

All the speakers acclaimed the peace initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, India, and the Indo-Chinese and other countries with the aim of maintaining peace, security and development on the basis of promoting equal cooperation and mutual interests, and enhancing the tendency for dialogue. Most notable among the peace initiatives and efforts is the recent Soviet government's statement on the situation in Asia and the Pacific.

They also spoke of the ardent desire for peace of the youth and people in many countries in Asia and the Pacific, and voiced their determination to prevent a nuclear catastrophe as the one in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The meeting will last till 13 May.

Yesterday a rally of the Hanoi young people took place at the Vietnam-USSR friendship workers' cultural palace in honour of the international youth meeting.

It was honored by Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the State Council and president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Phan Anh, president of the Vietnam Peace Committee and vice president of the World Peace Council; Walid Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and other foreign delegates to the meeting.

Speaking at the event Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Executive Committee stressed that the "Vietnamese youth support and welcome all efforts and initiatives conducive to the improvement of the regional climate, the promotion of dialogue and cooperation on the basis of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in the international affairs of the countries in Asia and the Pacific in general and in Southeast Asia in particular."

/9274

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

#### CONSULTATIVE WFDY ASIAN-PACIFIC MEETING ENDS

OW142106 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 May [dateline as received] -- The consultative meeting of the Asian-Pacific affiliates of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] closed here today after two day's sitting.

The meeting hosted by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, was attended by representatives of the executive committee of the WFDY and youth organizations from Australia, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Japan, Kampuchea, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, the Philippines, SRI Lanka, the Soviet Union and Hungary.

The meeting released a communique saying in parts:

"The participants discussed the development of the situation in Asia and the Pacific and underlined that peace, security and independence of the peoples in the region were seriously endangered and tension increased due to the continuous efforts of the U.S. to practice the policy of neo-globalism..."

"The meeting condemned the increase of U.S. military presence in the region, the attempts to transform Japan into a big military power, strengthen the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance, drive the ASEAN into a military alliance and push this group of countries towards a confrontation with the countries of Indochina, turn Pakistan into a U.S. gendarme in Southern Asia, and reinforce the ANZUS military bloc, and the presence of U.S. nuclear forces in the southern Pacific..."

"The meting expressed its firm support to the constructive proposals aimed at eliminating tension, developing dialogue and promoting cooperation in the region. They particularly supported the proposal made by the Soviet Union for Asian-Pacific security, the holding of a forum on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, the practical measures proposed by the countries of Indochina aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, the proposal of Mongolia for a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of the region.

They also backed the proposal of the DPRK for the elimination of tension on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful and independent reunification of the country, the proposal of the Afghan government for Afghanistan, the proposals of India and other non-aligned states for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.."

/12913

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

CAMBODIAN, LAO DELEGATES ADDRESS YOUTH MEETING

OW160803 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 16 May (VNA)—The U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are trying by all means to regain the bases they had lost in South Asia, said the head of the Kampuchean delegation to the international youth meeting on peace, security, development and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific recently held here.

Addressing the meeting, both Kuhnith, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Youth Association of Kampuchea, noted that the reactionaries' attempt is to fish in troubled waters, that is why they are pursuing the policy of "divide and rule" towards the peoples in the region, particularly setting up confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

On the other hand, the reactionary forces are impeding the trend for negotiations in the region. They gave breath to the ousted Democratic Kampuchea and set up the so-called "tripartite coalition government" and used it as an instrument to destroy the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people.

The speaker highlighted the marvellous rebirth of Kampuchea and denounced the U.S. imperialists for colluding with the Chinese expansionists and other forces of reaction in their plot to overthrow the People's Republic of Kampuchea and take the genocidal Pol Pot regime back to power.

After exposing the reactionary forces' attempts to weaken Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean head delegate stressed that the three Indochinese peoples have resolutely defeated the enemy schemes, further strengthening their strategic alliance and firmly building and defending their homelands.

From Laos, Phandoangchith Vongsa, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, said:

Ten years have passed since the total defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, but the imperialist and reactionary forces continue disturbing the peaceful reconstruction of the three Indochinese countries. The U.S. imperialists are trying to turn the ASEAN countries into a spearhead of their aggressive strategy against the Indochinese countries.

The U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces, are turning Southeast Asia into a zone of political and military confrontation, creating obstacles to peaceful solutions to the conflict between ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

The recent meeting between U.S. President Reagan with ASEAN officials in Bali, the Lao head delegate noted, demonstrated U.S. ambitions to dominate this part of the world and undermine peace and social progress in this region, In so doing the U.S. imperialist and reactionary circles have launched an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam campaign, refused the reality in Kampuchea and created the atmosphere of hatred among neighbouring countries.

The Lao young people, victims of over 30-year war, have enjoyed peace for over 10 years now. They understand the meaning of a real peace and wish to see Asia and the Pacific as a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

/9274

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

NGHIA BINH BOOSTS COOPERATION WITH 'TWINNED' LAO PROVINCE

OW170733 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA) -- Vietnam's central coastal province of Nghia Binh has further promoted its cooperation with and assistance to the southern Lao province of Champassak since the establishment of their twinned relationship in 1979.

Nghia Binh possesses enormous economic potentials, specially in agriculture, forestry and fishery, while Champassak, crossed by the Mekong River, has the vast fertile high plateau of Bolovens.

In furtherance of an agreement reached by the two provinces, Nghia Binh last year helped Champassak build a cassava-processing workshop with a capacity of eight tons per shift; equip a crystellized sugar mill and a sugar processing mill, and plan 50 ha of sugarcane.

It also helped equip a 20-bed ward in Champassak hospital, a pharmaceutical enterprise and a brick and tiles workshop with a capacity of 1.2 million bricks and tiles a year.

Nghia Binh has also supplied to Champassak salt, glass, medical equipment and medicines, chemicals, new rice and sugarcane strains, insecticide and sprayers.

Last year, Nghia Binh sent experts to Champassak and helped train technical and medical workers for its Lao twinned province. A friendship school build in Nghia Binh has enrolled about 100 students of both provinces for the 1985-86 school year.

As the exchange of goods the Vietnamese province has provided Champassak with sugar, household utensils, automobile tyres, cement, bicycle parts, etc.

19274

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

NGUYEN THI BINH ADDRESSES AAPSO COUNCIL SESSION

OW190857 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 19 May (VNA)—A delegation of the Vietnam Committee of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) led by Education Minister Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, vice president of the AAPSO, attended the 14th session of the Council of the AAPSO held in Moscow from 14-18 May.

In her speech at the session, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh affirmed full support for peace initiatives of the Soviet Union particularly the initiatives put forth by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev on 15 January, 18 April and 14 May 1986 and the 23 April statement of the Soviet Government on the situation in Asia and the Pacific. She energetically condemned the U.S. imperialists for stubbornly intensifying the nuclear arms race and together with other international reactionary forces stepping up the policy of aggression, intervention and subversion, causing tension and danger in the Far East, and increasing ever more the danger of a nuclear war in Asia and the Pacific. Nguyen Thi Binh also voiced the good will and efforts of the Indochinese countries in proposing many initiatives aimed at solving by negotiation the Kampuchean issue and stepping up dialogue to build Southeast Asia as a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The meeting adopted a resolution on Asia and the Pacific, fully supporting the realistic and flexible approaches proposed by the 12th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers, which approaches open possibilities for a solution to Asian-Pacific problems, including the Kampuchean issue.

On the moves and plots of the United States, the main cause of the increased tension and instability in the region, says the resolution, the meeting particularly condemned the schemes and acts of U.S. imperialism and other international reaction to hinder and sabotage the revival of the Kampuchean people and to put the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, thus creating tension and instability in Southeast Asia.

The resolution concluded by calling on all progressive mankind to redouble its joint efforts to back the just struggle of the Asia-Pacific peoples, including Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their national construction and defence.

19274

VIETNAM

## BRIEFS

USSR-AIDED BATTERY PLANT--Hanoi, 18 May (VNA)--The first phase of construction of the Xuan Hoa battery enterprise built with Soviet assistance on Hanoi's northern outskirts has been completed on the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's 96th birth anniversary (19 May). The enterprise with a designed capacity of 45 million batteries a year is one of major projects of Hanoi's chemical industry. Present at a ceremony held on 17 May to mark the completion of the first phase of construction were leading officials of the Vietnamese General Department of Chemical Products, and representatives of various ministries and local bodies. Representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi and Soviet experts working at the construction site attended. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 18 May 86 OW] /9274

GDR MEDAL CONFERRED ON TEACHER--Hanoi, 18 May (VNA)--The Union of Associations of Friendship with other peoples of the German Democratic Republic recently presented a medal to Luong Van Hong, a German-language teacher of the Ho Chi Minh City University, for his outstanding efforts in translating many German literary works into Vietnamese. Luong Van Hong has translated into Vietnamese fairy tales of Grimm Brothers and conducted many research works on the German literature. He was trained at the Karl Marx University in Leipzig. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 18 May 86 OW] /9274

NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR-Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)-The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Vietnam, Georgi Todorov Vasev, presented here today his credentials to vice-president of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with the Bulgarian diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 17 May 86 GW] /9274

USSR ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT COURSE—Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)—A refresher course on economic management was recently opened in Ho Chi Minh City for 400 high and intermediate cadres. This course is the first one conducted under a second cooperation agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on training, inservice training and upgraded training of high and intermediate cadres. Some 7,000 cadres from all parts of the country received in-service training on economic management through 12 courses organized under the first cooperation agreement signed between the two countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 17 May 86 OW] /9274

INDIAN WHEAT LOAN--Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--An agreement on wheat loan was signed in New Delhi on Thursday between the Food Corporation of India and the Vietnam National Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs Export-Import Corporation (Agrexport). Under the agreement, India will loan Vietnam 100,000 tons of wheat in the 1986-87 period, the loan will be repayable in five years. In 1985, India also lent 50,000 tons of wheat to Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1500 CMT 17 May 86 CW] /9274

SYMPOSIUM ON INDIAN POET—Hanoi, 16 May (VNA)—A symposium on great Indian poet R. Tagore has been held here by the literature publishing house in honour of his 125th birth anniversary. The participants were briefed on the life and literary works of R. Tagore, an outstanding poet, artist, philosopher, social reformist and a staunch fighter for freedom. They highlighted the need to translate and publish his works with a view to helping our people better understand the spiritual value of the Indian people and promote the friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 16 May 86 OW] /9274

CPSU DOCUMENTS IN VIETNAMESE--Hanoi, 10 May (VNA)--The Su Tha (Truth) Publishing House in cooperation with the Soviet NOVOSTI Press Agency has published in Vietnamese the documents of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It also cooperates with the Soviet Progress Publishing House to publish the selected works of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev this year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 10 May 86 GW] /9274

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY--Hanoi, 9 May (VNA)--Vietnamese Ambassador to Italy Huynh Cong Tam on 7 May presented his credentials to President Francesco Cossiga of the Republic of Italy. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 9 May 86 OW] /9274

PRK TOURISH AGREEMENT--Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)--An agreement on tourist cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea was signed in Phnom Penh recently at the end of a six-day visit to Kampuchea by a delegation of the Vietnam General Department of Tourism. The delegation, headed by Tran Quoc Huong, member of the Communist Barty of Vietnam Central Committee and director of the Vietnam General Department of Tourism, discussed with a delegation of the Kampuchean tourist service headed by Priep Pichea, vice minister attached to the Council of Ministers' Office, a plan on Vietnam's assistance to the Kampuchean tourist service including the training of personnel. During its stay there, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Chea Soth, Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vicepremier and minister of planning. It visited the Toul Sleng Museum of Genocide, the former royal palace in Phnom Penh, the Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap Province, and historical relics in Takeo Province. The Vietnamese delegation left Phnon Penh for home this morning. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GHT 7 May 86 OW] /9274

HAVANA SOCIAL SCIENCES MEETING--Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)--Prof Vu Khieu, deputy director of the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, has attended the 7th conference of leading officials in charge of social sciences of socialist states recently held in Havana, Cuba. The conference reviewed the 1981-1985 cooperation in the field of social sciences among the socialist community and worked out a cooperation plan for the 1986-90 period. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 7 May 86 GW] /9274

USSR-AIDED OIL PROJECTS--To mark the centenary of the International Labor Day, trade union organizations in the Special Zone of Vung Tau-Con Dao and the joint Vietnam-Soviet oil and gas venture held an oil-burning ceremony to start a period of oil extracting on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam. Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts are accelerating the construction of assorted projects for the oil industry. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 May 86 BK] /9274

U.S. VISIT PROVES COLLUSION—The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said the recent Chinese PLO Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States is another step of Sino-U.S. military collusion. In its commentary on Monday [12 May], the paper pointed out that the frequent exchanges of visits between China and the United States reflect the development of collusion between expansionism and imperialism that arouses concern among regional countries and are a threat to peace, security, and stability in Asia, the Pacific, and the whole world. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 May 86 BK] /9274

FRANCE'S CHIRAC VISITS SRV PAVILION—Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has called at the Vietnamese Pavilion at the freshly-opened Paris International Fair and was received by Vietnamese Ambassador to France Ha Van Lau. In his remarks, the French prime minister welcomed Vietnam's participation in the fiar and expressed his hope that Vietnam would take part in the Paris fair regularly. On 5 May, Ambassador Ha Van Lau and the presidium of the Vietnamese Resident's Union in France offered a banquet at the fair. Some 200 guests were invited, among them Ivan Bastouil, chief of the Asia-Australia department of the French Ministry for External Relations, the Lao ambassador to France, the general-director of the fair, and representatives of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Vietnamese Residents' Union in France. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /9274

NEW FREIGHTER LAUNCHED—Hanoi, 6 May (VNA)—The Ha Long Shipyard in the northern coastal Province of Quang Ninh has just launched a 1,400-ton freighter named "Viet-Ba (Vietnam-Poland) No 02," an achievement in anticipation of the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The shipyard, designed and built with Polish assistance, has in recent years started building new series of ships bearing the friendship name of "Viet-Ba." The "Viet-Va No 02" freighter is 70.50 metres long, 11.64 metres wide and 5.30 metres high with a 1,320 h.p.-capacity. It took 163 days to build the ship, a record time for building ships of this size in Vietnam. 'Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 6 May 86 OW] /9274

USSR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--The Soviet Union and Vietnam are cooperating in many agricultural sectors, including rubber planting. Under contracts signed between the Soviet foreign trade corporation for export of agricultural and industrial products and Vietnamese customers, the Soviet Union will supply Vietnam with equipment for use in rubber cultivation. In addition, the corporation has signed a contract to provide Vietnam with equipment needed to grow 20,000 hectares of coffee at various state farms. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86 BK] /8918

'DAYS OF VIETNAMESE CULTURE'--Hanoi VNA 16 May--The days of Vietnamese Culture opened in Sofia on Monday with an official concert at the Sofia Opera House, reports the Bulgarian News Agency BTA. A Vietnamese delegation, which had arrived in Sofia in connection with the days, headed by Nguyen Van Hieu, Minister of Culture of Vietnam, was received by Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development and of the Committee for Culture. The talks centered on rapidly developing bilateral relations in the field of culture. In a press conference, the same day, Nguyen Van Hieu briefed journalists on the days' program and discussed certain aspects of the development of Vietnamese culture. Exhibitions on Vietnam applied arts and paintings and a Vietnamese film week were opened on the occasion. Bulgarian theatre fans will be able to see for the second time the "Choo" Felk Theatre, which had visited the country in 1982, together with varieties of other folk songs and dances. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 14 May 86 OW] /12913

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GRANTS ALLOWANCES ON CORVEE LABOR

BK110508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] On 2 May, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decision on granting allowances to people carrying out corvee labor at state water conservancy project construction sites.

The decision pointed out: People performing corvee labor at water conservancy project construction sites must bring their own food and work tools. The state shall provide cash allowances for people doing corvee labor at water conservancy project construction sites financed by state investment. People serving as unskilled laborers shall receive 1 kg of rice each if they fulfill their labor norms. Skilled laborers doing work in their special fields shall receive 1.2-1.5 kg of rice, the price of which will be set according to the state-directed price of rice sold to cadres, workers, and civil servants in the areas where these construction sites are located. Agricultural cooperatives and production collectives are responsible for supplying food to people performing corvee labor. They are also responsible for providing members of specialized water conservancy units with food rations equal or larger to those of good members of cooperatives or production collectives.

People doing corvee labor shall be paid allowances for transportation, food during travel, medical care, and injuries or death caused by accidents related to their performance of corvee labor. All expenses for people doing corvee labor shall be charged to the planned budget of the water conservancy projects concerned.

/8918

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

ACTIVITIES MARK HO CHI MINH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

VDP, Other Groups Hold Meetings

OW171710 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--A meeting was held on Thursday by the Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee and its Hanoi Committee to celebrate the 96ty birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh.

Present at the meeting were Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the VDP Central Committee, and members of the VDP Central Committee and the Hanoi Committee.

An emulation contract was signed at the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on Tuesday to accelerate the tempo of building underground projects in honour of the 96th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh and the coming 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Signatories were representatives of the Vietnam Union of Building Workers, the building company at the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power construction site, the trade union committee of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam and the Soviet experts at the Hoa Binh construction site.

The 27th tree-planting campaign in southern provinces was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture on Wednesday at the garden of the Ho Chi Minh Museum in the southern coastal province of Thuan Hai in honour of the 96th birth anniversary of President Hp Chi Minh.

Representatives from afforestation units in Thuan Hai and other southern provinces joined in planting trees in the garden.

Thuan Hai has prepared 10.4 million saplings for planting in 1,600 ha of forest in this rainy season.

# Museum Inaugurated, Exhibition Opens

OW190859 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 19 May (VNA)--A communist labour day was held here yesterday at the construction site of the Ho Chi Minh Museum in honour of his 96th birth anniversary (15 May). The participants also included members of the diplomatic corps.

The Ho Chi Minh Museum in the southern coastal province of Thuan Hai was inaugurated on 17 May by the Thuan Hai people's committee.

An exhibition on Ho Chi Minh's work and life was opened at the museum of the military zone 9 in Can Tho City in Hau Giang Province in honour of the late president's birthday.

Also on this occasion, the province has film shows, talks and symposiums on President Ho Chi Minh's virtues, life and revolutionary cause.

19274

VIETNAM

# NGUYEN VAN LINH DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Feb 86 p 1

[New Year Address by Nguyen Van Linh]

[Text] Dear compatriots and beloved fraternal cadres and soldiers,

Cherished youths, teenagers and children,

Spring of the Year of the Tiger (1986) has reached us. This is the 11th spring since the city and the entire south were totally liberated, and the south and north were reunited under one roof.

The passing of the Year of the Ox (1985) leaves us with many profound impressions of months and days in which the entire city concentrated 10 years of effort to promote many revolutionary action movements among all circles, age groups, sectors and echelons to commemorate 30 April and other heroic and historic dates of the nation. Under the leadership, guidance and supervision of the central government and by association and joint enterprise within the area and with fraternal provinces and cities throughout the country, our city has actively and creatively risen to achieve new heights in many fields of economic, cultural, social, security and national defense activity, and has closely coordinated construction with transformation, construction being the primary component. The city has extremely confidently and enthusiastically welcomed the new resolutions of the party and is happy over the large and small achievements made in resolute and extremely difficult and complex struggle. During every upward step of the city, the Party Central Committee, Government and compatriots of the entire nation increasingly trusted and cherished the party organization and people of the city.

Regrettably, during the fast few months of the year, mistakes and shortcomings, especially in prices and currency, caused much damage to production and life. Enemies of the revolution made efforts to exploit this situation, causing us additional difficulties. Leadership agencies of the party and the most powerful agencies of the state severely criticized these mistakes and shortcomings. I also, on behalf of the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee, must sincerely accept part of the responsibility; despite many efforts made to remove and correct the discrepancies and mistakes, we have still been unable to lessen to a great extent the consequences that the city must bear.

The Party Committee, People's Committee and Fatherland Front Committee of the city warmly applaud and praise the party members, cadres, soldiers and compatriots from all circles who have calmly and unanimously cooperated with all levels of the party, government and Fatherland Front to promote production, to practice conservation, and to actively struggle on the price front to resist speculation, hoarding and the enemy's psychological warfare.

Dear beloved compatriots, cadres and men,

With the arrival of the lunar new year, we increasingly recall Uncles Ho and Ton, and especially in the present situation, cannot help recalling the teachings of Uncle Ho:

Easy ten times and unsuccessful, the people endure, Difficult a hundred times, the people deliberate and complete.

More than ever before, the party members, cadres and men must uphold a spirit of wholehearted service to the people, truly respect the collective ownership rights of the laboring people, and depend on and straightforwardly talk with their compatriots to join in overcoming every difficulty and challenge for no greater objective than a warm and full life and the happiness of today and that of our children in the future.

In the waning hours and minutes of the old year and the beginning of the new year, our most loving and precious feelings are directed to the compatriots and soldiers confronting the enemy on the northern frontier of the fatherland, and the cadres and men, including sons from our city, who are gloriously fulfilling a noble international obligation on the soil of a fraternal country.

On this occasion, I wish to represent the Municipal Party Committee, Municipal People's Committee and Municipal Fatherland Front in extending warm New Year's greetings and wishes for good health to the mature and experienced revolutionaries, retired cadres and elderly; and New Year's greeting and wishes for new victories to workers, farmers, revolutionary intellectuals, laborers, cadres and men of the armed forces, assault youth, wounded and sick soldiers, families of dead heroes, families of soldiers, families with merit in the revolution, religious compatriots, laborers of Chinese descent, and those Vietnamese in foreign countries who are temporarily far from the fatherland and the city. Joyful and beautiful days of spring are wished for the youths, teenagers and children.

Our city is another year older; illuminated and exhorted by the resolutions of the party and with new determination, we will surely make many new achievements to welcome the Sixth Party Congress and to build a new spring season for the Vietnamese fatherland and the city bearing the name of Ho Chi Minh.

My warm and deepest regards.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

# BRIEFS

ADVANCED POLITICAL TRAINING--The party school gystem of Quang Ninh Province has gradually been improving and was quite successful in its political theory courses. Of all the provincial party organization, 89.4 percent completed the general political theory program, including over 1,000 persons who graduated from an intermediary course and subsequently served their units very efficiently with the newly acquired knowledge. Confronted with the new tasks in the twofold mission of building and protecting the fatherland in the northeast coal and electricity industrial zone, facing directly the enemy's multifaceted subversive war, Quang Ninh has placed training of key cadres and providing them with sufficient professional skills and good quality at the top of its agenda. With the assistance of the Zone I Central Propaganda and Training School, the province recently opened an advanced Marxist-Leninist theory course for incumbent cadres. This was the first course of this kind, gathering 80 male and female cadres occupying key positions in party and government organizations, sectors, districts, and towns in the mine region. The 3-year course was taught in two sessions each year during which students were assembled. The curriculum consisted of normal political subjects, except that this course explored in depth two specialized items: the international workers movement, and scientific communism. It was designed to assist the student in applying the principles of concrete analysis, in enhancing their faculties in ideological perception, and in better understanding our party's policies, and to apply this knowledge in their day-to-day leadership actions. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Feb 86 pp 1, 4] 9458/12781

VIETNAM

MILITARY STUDENT'S POEM COMPLAINS ABOUT HIGH PRICES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Poem by Ra Da (Radar): "Divide...Equally"]

[Text] Seeing goods arrive at the school(\*)
Students dread the tobacco, sugar, soap
Mildewed tobacco is four dong a pack
Who could pay the high price for gold sugar?
They try to determine how to get latherless toothpaste
Without buying it.
The month subsidies suddenly stopped
Money was short, debts accumulated every day.
Students keep asking why,
"Dividing goods equally," no one takes care of
Inspecting for mistakes?

(\*) At Officer School T.

9830

VIETNAM

STATE BANK OFFERS INSURANCE, ANNOUNCES NEW SAVINGS PLAN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 86 pp 1,4

[Article by Pham Uyen: "Insuring Savings; Popularizing the formula, 'Limited-term Savings Earn Interest, Are Insured'"]

Text] In circumstances of many fluctuations in the economy, for the immediate future, with the aim of protecting the rights of depositors, engendering trust and confidence, and motivating the people to enthusiastically continue to deposit unused funds in socialist savings accounts in order to increase sources of credit, increase cash income, and reduce pressures on market prices and commodities, based on Resolution No. 31 of the Council of Ministers, dated 28 March 1986, setting the policy on insuring the value of money deposited, the state bank is instituting, effective 1 April 1986, insurance on the value of savings deposits by returning an additional incentive interest of 2 percent monthly for all savings deposits currently in effect. Non-term savings with interest, including fixed savings certificates, now earn 4 percent monthly; 3-year term savings certificates now earn 4.5 percent interest monthly; 5-year term savings now receive 5 percent interest monthly, compounded monthly on the balance of the saving account.

The state bank has also announced new types of interest-bearing and insured accounts with a 6-month maturity and a 12-month maturity. These savings receive interest according to a basic, fixed interest rate. The interest on 6-month term savings is .5 percent per month; that on 12-month accounts is 1 percent per month. Additionally, the value of these savings is insured via a paddy conversion at the price paid by the state other than in two-way contracts in provinces, municipalities, and special zones at the time of deposit; when money is withdrawn, it is returned in an amount proportionate to the volume of paddy recorded in the savings account at the price at the time of settlement.

If persons making deposits according to this formula need to withdraw funds before the term, they receive interest only at the rate of interest-bearing, non-term savings, without receiving the incentive interest and without insurance.

The state bank will improve organization to insure service to customers depositing and withdrawing savings.

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN ON ENTERPRISES' PLANNING AUTONOMY

BK100408 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 May 86

[NHAN DAN 9 May editorial: "Guarantee State-Run Economic Establishments' Right to Autonomy in Planning"]

[Text] Enterprises are the cells of the state-run economic component and of the national economy in general. The strength of the state-run economy's leadership over other economic components in the transitional period toward socialism depends mainly on the development and efficiency of production and business activities of enterprises. The party Central Committee Political Bureau has issued a draft resolution on the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business, wherein the right to autonomy in planning is clearly defined. State-run economic establishments--which are enterprises, combined enterprises, scientific production associations, state farms, state forests, corporations, and stores of the industrial, agricultural, forestry, fishery, construction and assembling, communication and transportation, trade, tourism, and service sectors and are generally known as enterprises--fall under the ownership of the entire people and are entrusted by the state with the right to use part of the means of production and to carry out production and business according to plan in the interests of the entire country, the collective, and the laboring people.

Planning is the central link of economic management and enterprise management. This is a special characteristic as well as the important superior character of the socialist economy. Through planning, all of the enterprise's activities are conducted according to plan, thus ensuring the planned, coordinated, and uniform development of the national economy. The enterprise's plans for production and business must be an integral part of the plans of the sector and the locality as well as of the plan for the entire national economy. The plans of an enterprise must be formulated on a firm scientific and realistic basis and carried out satisfactorily; and this constitutes an indispensable condition for ensuring the quality of the plan of the enterprise's higher echelon as well as of the plan of the entire country. Therefore, the plans of an enterprise must be formulated on the basis of the targets, orientations, and tasks of the state plan, on economic-technical norms, on the findings of market surveys, and on the exploitation of the various sources of capabilities through economic contracts.

The enterprise's plans must embody the contents of the three revolutions; and socioeconomically, they must encompass all the links of the social reproduction process. For the production and construction sectors, they must closely combine the supply of materials with production and consumption; and for the transportation, distribution and circulation, and service sector, they must link the supply of materials with business operations.

Such plans must also balance the various factors of the process of production and business in terms of both products and value; and therefore, they must be formulated by the enterprise itself under the guidance and supervision of a higher-echelon managerial organ.

The Political Bureau's draft resolution asserts the fundamental principle that the guaranteeing of the basic units' right to autonomy must be aimed at shifting the enterprises' operations to economic accounting and socialist business on the basis of using planning as the central link. First of all, all production, business, and social activities of an enterprise--regardless of its sources of material supplies, including those obtained for the production of items not originally planned for--must be consistently reflected in its 5-year and annual production, technical, financial, and social plans. Based on the guidance given by the directly higher-echelon managerial organ--the responsible organ--and on the capabilities for the supply of materials from various sources and for the consumption of products--as reflected by orders for goods and economic contracts--the enterprise takes the initiative in formulating its own plans and submit them to the responsible organ for consideration and approval. The responsible organ must inform the enterprise at an early date of planning indices, the main materials and services to be provided, the designated supply and service organizations that will sign contracts with the enterprise, the various economic-technical norms and standards, the state's various incentive policies, and economic-technical information to help the enterprise take a firm initiative in the formulation of plans.

An important aspect of the renovation of planning work that is designed to broaden the enterprise's right to autonomy in production and business is the reduction of legal norms from five to three. Depending on the actual production and business of each type of enterprise and its type of goods, the next higher managerial organ will assign from one to three of the following legal norms to each enterprise: the value of realized output, including export value if applicable; the quantity of main products, complete with specifications and quality standards destined for consumption according to plans and contracts, with the part for national defense and the part for export clearly mentioned if applicable; and the various revenue contributions to the state budget, including profits and other sources of revenues. This is one of the very important changes in enterprise management and in the economic concept of our party and state.

Thus, the state realizes enterprise production and business planning both directly--through the assignment of legal norms--and indirectly--through the various systems and policies designed to encourage the enterprises to procure additional supplies by themselves and find additional customers for the purpose of developing their own production and business operations. As a result

of this practice enterprises now have consistent plans for production and business, and the situation whereby production and business activities could be conducted either under the plan or outside the plan is gone.

The norms for production costs and supplies are not legal norms; but in order to ensure full contribution of revenues as established, constantly increase the various funds of the enterprise, and carry out economic accounting and socialist business satisfactorily, the enterprise must strive to increase labor productivity, reduce the rate of material usage, and lower production costs. We believe that in exercising their right to autonomy in planning as presented above, the state-run enterprises will take a new step forward in management and step up their production and business with high efficiency.

/8918

VIETNAM

#### BRIEFS

ITEMS OWED VETERAN'S FAMILIES--In the early 1970's, the authorities and management board of Hong Hung Cooperative (Tu Loc District, Hai Hung Province), instituted a policy of selling 5,000 type-1 bricks on a priority basis at the price of .05 dong per brick to families in the cooperative who had survived veterans killed in action. Nearly all survivors of veterans paid money and were only waiting for the bricks to come out of the kiln. But more than 10 years have passed, and only a few families that contain cadres of the cooperative or skillful manipulators have gotten bricks, while the majority are still waiting. The cooperative also owes tens of thousands of bricks to other cooperative members besides survivors of veterans. The same situation exists with tiles. Meanwhile, the brick and tile kiln of the cooperative continues to operate normally, and who knows what happens to the bricks and tiles? It is a serious contradiction that whenever a member family owes grain or food products to the cooperative, they are fined 30 percent the following year, but nothing is said by the village or cooperative when the cooperative has owed bricks for over 10 years. I suggest that the authorities and management board of Hong Hung Cooperative should find the means to immediately turn over the bricks and tiles still owed to surviving families of fallen veterans and other villagers, or refund the money paid for the bricks at current value. [Text] [Article by Anh Hieu] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 86 p 2] 9830

VIETNAM

PAPER REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF RUBBER AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Prof Nguyen Tran Trong, of the National School of Economics: "The Rubber Sector Makes a New Stride Forward"]

[Text] Carrying out the resolution of the Fifth Plenum and other resolutions of the CPV Central Committee, the rubber sector has made tremendous efforts, overcome scores of difficulties, and boosted the production of this valuable agricultural product. In the first place, the Rubber General Department has instructed corporations and farms to directly detect and destroy leftover bombs and mines, to restore destroyed rubber-planting areas and step-by-step, to reorganize production in the two vital regions of eastern Nam Bo and the high plateaus.

In the past 10 years, primarily in the 1981-85 5-year plan, the sector has used a more adequate method and a homogeneous plan in its exploitation activities, namely, concentrated investments, intensive cultivation, and protection provided millions of old rubber trees that were brought back to gum exploitation. The sector was pretty successful in building basic units, in making itself ready to accommodate new workers, and in transferring its workers to new exploitation zones as planned. Due to the gradual improvement of living conditions of rubber workers and appropriate measures to stimulate production, chiefly through unambiguous product-contracting arrangements, workers were able to take good care of the trees on assigned lots, and could concurrently plant alternate cash crops, food plants, or other vegetables and secondary crops under the rubber canopy, raising their family income and stabilizing their lives. It was also the policy of the Rubber General Department to encourage armed forces units to participate in economic activities, and the department has mobilized thousands of servicemen to work at rubber farms.

While visiting the new rubber farms of Xa Bang, Cu Bi, and Cam Duong of the Dong Nai Rubber Corp., and agricultural farms of the Phuoc Hoa, Dau Tieng, Binh Long, and Loc Ninh Rubber Corp., I observed rapid changes. What had been empty and desolate mountains tracts of land 4 or 5 years ago have taken the shape of rubber farms with tens of thousands of laborers, supported by numerous production and community welfare facilities: schools, children's houses, kindergartens, dispensaries, warehouses, stores, and internal communications systems supporting production. Although much had to be done in terms of living quarters, the new method of working together enabled the rubber farms and corporations to create an enthusiastic atmosphere that made workers feel closely associated to their production work.

Recently, the rubber sector has focused its efforts in gum processing. Just a few years back, thousands of tons of gum were left unused because of the inability to process the material, primarily at the Dong Nai, Quang Loi, and Binh Long Corp. To overcome gum bottleneck, the state has, on the one hand, allowed the import of additional processing machines and, on the other hand, in cooperation with the engineering sector, the Rubber General Department has produced additional cutting machines and vulcanizers, and repaired in a timely manner electrical generator units at the Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, and Quang Loi Corp. in order to increase the sector's processing capabilities. Due to the extensive implementation of those measures, all corporations have recently been able to follow through the completion of production plans. Efficient measures for the delivery of all the products to central agencies raise the quality of rubber in support of export and the domestic processing industry.

In parallel with the exploitation of existing rubber trees, planting new trees on extensive areas has been pretty well prepared by production units with the purpose of associating new planting with the application of technical measures for intensive cultivation right at the outset. Those dispositions allowed the whole process, from clearing land to planting new trees, to be executed in accordance with the sector's technical specifications. The Institute for Rubber Research is gradually improving itself and works closely with rubber plantations and nursery farms to do research on creating new mixed varieties, to select, multiply, and produce some good rubber types with high yield, and to supply those young plants to production units.

Due to adequate measures in the fields of production organization, taking seriously the time factor, industriousness of workers, adequate investments, and application of science and technology in production and production development, the Rubber General Department was able to speed up the planting of new trees, which hit the mark of 25,000 to 30,000 hectares per year, while in previous years, the total was from 3,500 to 4,000 hectares. Many corporations and farms raced against time to plant new trees, and applied technical progress in creating nurseries to obtain young plants for staggered planting in order to coordinate the use of labor and take advantage of favorable weather conditions. Just a short time ago, few new rubber plantations met the norms as intensive cultivation models. Now, many of those were brought into production after only 5 years (basic technical phase), shortening the regular time by I year, and their production organization also developed swiftly. From a total of 1 rubber corporation and 6 farms, the numbers rise now to 18 corporations and 128 rubber farms directly under the jurisdiction of the gener 1 department, plus 6 other farms under local management.

The 1981-85 5-year plan to carry out economic accords a gned with other brotherly countries show notable results. Closing the first phase of the implementation of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation accord to plant rubber trees, corporations have planted an additional 50,864 hectares, surpassing the plan by 1.7 percent. As of 1985, the Phuoc Hoa Corp. has planted 10,323

hectares, exceeding by 3.2 percent the first phase of the Vietnamese-Bulgarian cooperation accord to plant rubber trees. The same corporation has also begun the execution of other cooperation accords between Vietnam and the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

The following valuable experience may be learned from realities of the rubber sector:

First, the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be, Tay Ninh, Dac Lac, and Gia Lai-Kontum possess favorable natural conditions, and quite a large amount of good land for the planting of rubber trees. Since we have abundant national labor resources, if investments in depth and intensive cultivation can be used to exploit those land resources, the opening of 600,000 hectares of new planting areas and establishing specialized rubber plantations of high yield in eastern Nam Bo and western high plateaus producing annually I million tons of dried gum, should be a major objective. In order to gradually reach it we ought to make the system of linkages and joint ventures between the sector and localities and between the central and local levels extremely important. All parties should be able to discuss the issues democratically and work cooperatively, and each party must consider its own responsibility to strive for the development of a stronger rubber industry for the nation as well as for the locality. Districts, rubber corporations, villages, and rubber farms will coordinate in all economic and organizational fields, formulate concrete plans, and delineate execution phases. All those coordinative efforts will contribute to the development of a consolidated strength in expanding the rubber plantations.

Second, in carrying out the "self-dependency and self-strengthening" motto, in efficiently using state investments, and in rapidly and inexpensively establishing good rubber plantations, many corporations and farms have changed their ways of thinking and doing, abolished their overdependency on the state, enhanced the spirit of collective ownership in production and the awareness of workers and citizens, and carried out encouragement policies to mobilize land and labor for production.

Third, from the experience learned by rubber corporations in production and management, the most salient and meaningful issue that has a strong bearing on the present building of rubber farms, and on vigorous development of the rubber industry, is the ingenious application of economic leverage policies, and the integration of the triple interests of the state, the enterprise, and the worker that stimulate everyone in enthusiastically participating in production and raising labor productivity. Almost all corporations and farms carried out the motto, "Use short-range projects to foster the longer ones," and everywhere, people used the optimum land not yet ready for rubber planting to plant coffee, black pepper, and other cash crops. Those endeavors not only reduced state investments, but also developed the spirit of initiative, improved the workers' skills, and practiced the principle of economy for the sake of the state, the enterprise, and the worker.

Fourth, the rubber sector has stepped up its basic surveys on soil, water supply, and weather conditions used in expediting the formulation of its projects and plans. On the basis of those plans, steady steps forward will be decided, integrating short-term with long-range projects, manual operations with machinery, rudimentary with modern means, large-scale with intermediate and small-scale operations, delineating central tasks, compartmenting key projects or regions, and concentrating time and means to complete each portion, gradually turning rubber plantations into agricultural and industrial economic centers, developing export sectors, and improving the laborers' living conditions.

Fifth, old small and scattered rubber plantations have been used as the foundation for the establishment of specialized, concentrated, and large-scale production regions by the rubber industry which knew how to take advantage of the local built-in potential (state-run and collective production units), and of the state's investments and support to formulate its own economic and social development plan.

For the years to come, the rubber sector has planned for the application of technical progress in intensive rubber cultivation. In order to steadily increase the rubber output, its major direction of efforts will be the selection of good varieties giving high yield, the application of technical measures in the creation of plantations, ensuring the uniformity of the trees, the shortening of capital construction time, the application of technical progress in the use of fertilizers and in the prevention and treatment of tree diseases, and the improvement of gum-gathering techniques. Meanwhile, it will study and apply modern techniques in the preliminary processing and quality control of rubber.

Expanding the rubber planting areas actually requires many different tasks and efficient cooperative effort between sectors and localities. At present, since new planting areas at corporations and farms are relatively small, those organizations may rely on existing organizational and production experience and on party and government policies, to gradually expand the planting areas. As regards new organizations with large-scale projects, implementation must be homogeneous. That means that the Rubber General Department not only must be concerned with the use of the sector's capital and material supplies with high production and business efficiency, but has also to achieve close coordination between the sector and localities, between the central and local levels, and between central-level agencies in campaigning for: "The state and the people work together; the central and local levels work together." in order to create favorable conditions to speed up the planting of new areas, and the construction of infrastructure facilities, reducing state investments. In rubber regions, the construction of infrastructure facilities has become an urgent need, indispensable for production development and for enhancing the laborers' material and moral living conditions. The first tasks are to mobilize all available manpower to clear the land, plant new trees, and build living quarters and other facilities in support of social life and production.

The Rubber General Department has associated new planting with economic accounting, and with product contracting with production groups based on product quantity and quality. It has also linked the setting of norms to economic and organizational measures with emphasis on wage payment based on end-product contracting, and on the adequate use of bonuses and penalties in order to protect the interests of the laborers, the collective, and the state. The above is the essence of labor and economic management work that will address the new needs in the development of the rubber industry of Vietnam.

9458/12781 CSO: 4209/390 AGRICULTURE

CHANGES MADE IN THAI THUY DISTRICT FISHING INDUSTRY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 86 p3

[Article by Ha Binh]

[Text] Thai Thuy, A coastal, delta district in Thai Binh Province, has 25 km of coastline, the mouths of three rivers (the Thai Binh, the Diem Dien, and the Tra Ly), and nearly 2,000 hectares of land in tidal zones. District-wide, there are 6 villages with about 3,000 workers who specialize in catching, culturing, or processing marine products.

Since 1959-1960, when fishermen of Thai Thuy adopted the collective way of life, fishing products have increased and life has improved. Fish production declined during the years of resistance in the war of destruction waged by the American imperialists (1966-1972). It has gradually developed since then and has reached the productivity milestone of 3 tons per man-year. Over the period 1976-1980, due partly to a bureacratic centralism and state subsidies system of management and partly to lax guidance, the direction taken by production and business lacked stability, and the structure of the fishing industry was inappropriate, with the result that fishing declined in Thai Thuy. Only 50-55 percent was achieved in fish caught, and only 40-45 percent of the catch was sold to the state. Labor productivity was very low--only .8 tons per man-year. The results were that product value did not compensate for production costs, business was run at a loss, debts accumulated daily for the state, and the unity and confidence of cooperative members eroded internally.

In the face of an urgent demand for developing production and the need to raise the people's standard of living, in order to exploit the potential of a coastal, delta district, the economic development structure of Thai Thuy was established as a combination of agriculture, fishing, and small industry. More attention was given to organizing the ocean fishing industry on the district scope.

The fishing industry was put on a planning basis right from 1981, and this served as a foundation for bringing the production direction and the structure of the industry into line with the capabilities, strengths, and production experience of each cooperative. The use of lantern nets was

reduced from 47 operations to 27 (in 1985), small industry trail net operations were preserved, 4 more large, 135-140 horsepower trawler units were developed, the shrimp export industry was developed by using single, steel trail nets in concrete-hull boats with 22-23 horsepower engines in conjunction with sails, and the use of trinal sweep nets to catch shrimp was expanded. In addition to fishing, Thai Thuy also made aggressive use of various waterways to stock and raise shrimp in many appropriate forms, such as raising shrimp alone, or combining shrimp-culture with producing salt, rice, and reeds. Utilizing the regulations published by the state on marine product cooperatives based on concrete local circumstances, the district brought the scale of production in installations into line with the capability of cadres to provide management and guidance. In 1985, the district reorganized six fishing cooperatives into nine. Each cooperative was on the scale of 100-150 workers, and cooperatives dismissed more than 100 persons who no longer met prerequisites for cooperative membership and gradually stopped the practice of recruiting members out of balance with the development of fishing equipment. Cooperatives arranged for more than 150 women workers to transfer to small industry, reducing hardship for their families and cutting overhead for the fishing cooperatives. distribution among province, district, and cooperative improved, creating close ties between sectors and territories and gradually insuring balance among the three profits -- that of the state, that of the cooperative, and that of the worker.

Apart from cooperatives that specialize in fishing, Thai Thuy has more than 1,000 workers who are independent fishermen, handicapped retirees, surplus labor in cooperatives, salt and transportation workers, and workers unoccupied in the production cycle of agricultural cooperatives who are knowlegeable about the fishing industry. This force can also be organized into production collectives or production teams of agricultural cooperatives. This gives them income, while it also gives the state product control and increases income for the budget, contributing to stronger production relations in the fishing industry of the locality.

In conjunction with reorganizing production, Thai Thuy also considered it important to appoint and train cadres in fish production installations. Party chapters stepped up the conduct of criticism and self-criticism and promptly disciplined party members that had become degenerate and deviant (gambling, drinking, etc.). Efforts were redoubled to develop and train young, healthy workers of high quality and technical skills to supplement the ranks of management and leadership cadres.

Due to these actions, there have been some encouraging changes in the Thai Thuy fishing industry since 1981: catch yields changed from 973 tons in 1981 to 5,200 tons in 1985; the volume purchased by the state was 563 tons in 1981, and in 1985, in spite of problems with weather and the seasons, Thai Thuy turned over nearly 2,000 tons to the state, meeting the planned target by 126 percent. There have also been export goods: 32 tons in 1984 and 70 tons in 1985. Labor productivity rose from .8 tons in 1981 to 1.2 tons in 1985. Funds contributed to the state budget as well as

accumulations for the cooperatives and average income per worker all increased yearly, and the standard of living constantly improved for cooperative members. By the end of 1985, 9 fishing cooperatives of Thai Thuy had bank balances of about 4.3 million dong, while the value of fixed assets had risen to 10.8 million dong.

In carrying out the 5-year plan of 1986-1990, Thai Thuy is striving to achieve a total output of 5,500 to 10,000 tons, including 250 to 500 tons of export shrimp, with a fishing productivity of 4.5 to 5 tons per man-year in ocean catch and using 600 to 800 hectares to raise brackish-water fish and 600-700 hectares to culture fresh-water fish.

To reach these goals, Thai Thuy is concentrating every effort on exploiting water and manpower potential and on continuing regulation on the scale of the cooperative, at the same time establishing a number of specialized and semi-specialized cooperatives as well as forming production collectives and production teams specializing in fish production in salt, small-industry, agricultural, and transportation cooperatives. On the other hand, Thai Thuy also considers it important to invest in more installations that provide materials and service to the efforts to catch ocean fish and culture fresh-water and brackish-water marine products. In addition to production, the district is stepping up the processing of marine products for domestic use and export, is continuing to renovate management, is perfecting the system of contracting with each vessel unit, and is constantly improving technology and using technical advances to increase production, quality, and effectiveness of the fishing industry and help promote fast development in the local economy.

9830

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON RICE HARVESTING, INSECT INFESTATION

BK111447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 CMT 10 May 86

[Text] According to figures provided by the Statistics General Department, as of 5 May localities had harvested nearly 668,000 hectares of rice. The pace of rice harvesting is 6 percent faster than in the same period last year. Thanks to their speedy rice harvesting, provinces in the Mekong River Delta have harvested over 490,000 hectares or 10 percent more than in the same peirod last year.

In the north, rice is now in full bloom. In many localities, rice has grown ears in 50 percent of the sown areas. Particularly in Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh, the period of rice growing ears is over and some localities have begun to harvest.

At present, localities continue to concentrate on eradicating insects and blight to protect rice. Insects and blight have continued to develop rapidly, and the rice area affected is nearly 200,000 hectares, an increase of 150,000 hectares over that in the previous 10-day period. Localities with large rice areas affected by insects and blight are Ha Nam Ninh, 50,000 hectares; Thai Binh, 27,000 hectares; and Thanh Hoa, 26,000 hectares.

Recent rains have helped eliminate the problem of drought. However, in certain localities, heavy rains have caused waterlogging to rice and subsidiary food crops. In Nghe Tinh, more than 3,500 hectares of rice and nearly 3,800 hectares of subsidiary food crops—including sweet potatces and peanuts—have been waterlogged. In Thanh Hoa, over 500 hectares of rice and 1,400 hectares of subsidiary food crops have been affected by waterlogging. In many other localities, waterloggings has also been reported, but only on a small scale.

Efforts to carry out summer-fall and 10th-month crop production are now being urgently made by various localities. As for the southern provinces, they are embarking on summer-fall crop production while cultivating subsidiary food crops.

With regard to this year's summer-fall rice crop, the pace of its cultivation is slow. As of 5 May, the area of plowed land was only 520,000 hectares or 95 percent of that in the same period last year, and the area planted with summer-fall rice had reached only 155,000 hectares or 62 percent of that in the same period in 1985.

In order to attain this year's target of 910,000 hectares of summer-fall rice--including 810,000 hectares in the southern provinces--an increase of over 41,000 hectares over the preceding year's summer-fall crop--localities are required to urgently exert efforts to step up the pace of summer-fall crop production.

The cultivation of vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops has also been carried out urgently. Concerning subsidiary food crops, the cultivation pace in the country is slow: only nearly 3,700 hectares have been planted so far, or 52 percent of that in the same period last year. The southern provinces have been able to attain 51 percent as compared with 1985. As for vegetables, legumes, and industrial corps, the pace of cultivation in this summer-fall sowing season is much faster: the vegetable and legume area doubled that of last year, while the industrial crop area represented a 40-percent increase over the same period last year.

In the north, localities are embarking on the sowing of rice seedlings for use in the 10-month crop and the sowing pace is faster than last year. As of 3 May, they had sowed over 3,200 hectares of rice seedlings or 130 percent of that in the same period last year. Northern localities are concentrating on combating insects and blight to protect their rice. As for those localities having waterlogged rice or subsidiary food crop areas, they must take urgent steps to fight waterlogging in order to protect rice and subsidiary food crops while concentrating on providing good guidance for soil preparation as well as for the sowing of 10th-month rice seedlings in order to ensure production plans and schedules are observed. As for the southern localities, efforts must be concentrated on quickly harvesting winter-spring rice, especially accelerating the planting of the summer-fall rice, in order to ensure the attainment of planned targets and the best sowing schedule for summer-fall rice.

/8918

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

# VNA REVIEWS AFFORESTATION IN SOUTH SINCE 1975

OW120957 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GHT 12 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 12 May (VNA)—In the ten years since the complete liberation of South Vietnam, aride from actively mobilized their capital and work force for reafforestation, millions of hectares of forests have been planted everywhere. [as received]

From 1976 to 1985, 1,015,950 hectares of forests were planted in the whole country, expanding the average annual afforestation area from 17,200 ha to 101,600 ha, a six-fold increase over the previous years.

These figures do not include billions of scattered trees. With these results, many wild or submerged salty areas have been regreened.

Those results are significant in terms of supply of timber, firewood and raw materials for export handicraft products as well as of soil transformation, crop protection, and creation of an ecological balance.

Besides planting more than 20,000 bectares of forests in coastal areas, creating a series of forestry-fishery farms, the people have given No Chi Minh City a girdle of forests which will give the city new landscapes and a considerable source of timber and firewood in the coming years.

Travellers who drove along national highway HI in the first days after liberation and national reunification could see vast sand dunes littered with artillery shells, barbed wire entanglements, fortifications and other vestiges of war on either side of the road.

Today, as they drive along the same highway, their eyes will meet with the fresh greenness of eucalyptus trees, sea pines, fruit trees and rice paddies. Binh Duong Village, south of Da Hang, had only one tree left after liberation. Now it boasts tens of millions of trees among rebuilt hamlets.

Thanks to afforestation, people in central coastal provinces have got timber and firewood and tens of thousands of sand dunes have been turned into rice, maize, cassava or potato fields and fruit-laden orchards. In submerged salty areas of Nan Bo (formerly Cochin-China) besides zoning for crep and cattle farming, each province has planted tens of thousands of hectares of forests and scattered trees.

/9274 CSO: 4200/1012 AGRI CULTURE

VIETNAM

# BRIEFS

RICE ACREAGE TO INCREASE—Hamoi, 10 May (VNA)—The summer-autumn rice acreage across the country this year is expected to reach 91,000 hectares, or 51,980 hectares more than last year. The summer-autumn rice acreage in the southern provinces will be 81°,000 hectares, up by 41,250 hectares over the last crop. The central province of Nighe Tinh and the southernmost province of Minh Hai plan 20 put 30,000-60,000 ha under the summer-autumn rice crop this year, up by 20,000-22,000 ha over last year. The southern provinces of An Giang and Ben Tre have used short-term, high-yielding rice varieties such as IRP 433 and IR 121 and prepared 26,500 tons of chemical fertilizer and 186 tons of insecticide for 125,000 ha of the summer-autumn rice crop. [Text] [Hamoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 10 May 86 OW] /9274

ACRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION—Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)—Agricultural cooperativization has been basically completed in the southern part of Vietnam, chiefly in the "rice granary" which is the Mekong River Delta. More than 364,000 hectares of land have been redistributed to more than 400,000 peasant households. Farmers have been organized into production collectives or agricultural cooperatives, each cultivating an average of 30 hectares in double-cropped areas and about 70 hectares in single-cropped areas, each horticultural collective or co-op has around 30 hectares of vegetables. In the current drive to upgrade the production collectives to a higher level of cooperativization, three or four of them will form a single managerial board to look after an acreage of about 200-300 hectares. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 17 May 86 CW] /9274

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

VIETNAM

#### BRIEFS

KIEN GIANG PROVINCE BRIDGE-Hanoi, 10 May (VNA)—A ferro-concrete bridge over the Chac Bang Canal in the southern province of Kien Giang has been opened to traffic, thus shortening the way from the Kien Giang to Minh Hai provincial capitals by 150 kilometres. The population of Vinh Thuan District, where the bridge is situated, had contributed more than 20,000 work days to moving 12,000 cubic metres of earth and rocks to build this 63-metre-long bridge. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 10 May 86 OW] /9274

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

VNA LAUDS NO CHI MINH AS 'TALENTED EDUCATOR'

OW190851 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 19 May 86

["President No Chi Minh a Talented Educator of Vietnam"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 May (VNA)--After the successful August revolution of 1945, Vietnam was faced with innumerable difficulties [in] natural diasters, foreign aggression, famine and illiteracy.

The newly-fledged armed forces were still poorly armed and equipped. Under the pretext of disarming the Japanese fascists, allied troops poured into Vietnam in an attempt to destroy the revolutionary gains and rob the Vietnamese people of their natural wealth. In the south, the French colonialists started a war of aggression. In 1945, 95 percent of the Vietnamese population were still illiterate.

One day after proclaiming Vietnam's independence (2 September 1945) President Bo Chi Minh set for the people six urgent tasks which later were integrated into three main campaigns against foreign aggression, famine and illiteracy.

The first educational reform got under way in 1950-51. In fact that reform took place earlier when President Ho signed a decree establishing the mass education service under the Ministry of Education. That anti-illiteracy campaign was warmly welcomed by the people. But how could tens of millions of people go to school at the same time? How could tens of thousands of school classes and ten times as many teachers be found at once?

President Ho provided a simple and logical solution to that problem. He proposed that those who knew how to read and write teach those who did not. Everybody, old and young, men and women, workers and employees, was encouraged to learn, at any time of the day and night, anywhere, at home, in the garden, at the market, in the workshop, on the crop field....

The heartening results of the anti-illiteracy campaign and of the educational reform brought visible progress in socialist education, and a big leap forward in national education in Vietnam.

Under the French colonial rule, virtually no members of poor peasant families attended high schools, let alone universities. In the fifties and sixties,

many districts set up at least one basic general school including primary, junior and senior high education enrolling children of workers and farmers' families.

Many of them graduated from universities at home or abroad. All that would have been impossible without Uncle Ho's special attention to the educational service, especially to the education of young generations.

/9274

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

#### BRIEFS

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE—Hanoi, 16 May (VNA)—The 3d National Educational Conference took place here from 15-16 May with the participation of more than 400 representatives from various central and local bodies and educational services across the country. The conference heard 21 reports on child psychology, methods of pedagogic organization in teaching and education, methodology of learning and teaching at creches, basic and secondary general education schools, colleges and universities, job-training schools, military education, etc. The conference dealt with the pressing tasks of the educational reform in the coming stage. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 16 May 86 OW] /9274

EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED—Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)—The network of education for handicapped children in Ho Chi Minh City has been expanded. The oldest centre is the Nguyen Dinh Chieu General Education School for Blind Children (Nguyen Dinh Chieu is the name of a blind patriot of the south) which accommodates more than 100 children aged from 8 to 18. It was founded in 1977. Other centres, including the centre for rehabilitation of polio-affected children and schools for mentally retarded children at precincts and districts, are attended by some 1,000 children. At these centres the children are given general education in addition to rehabilitation exercises and know-how about light jobs. These centres are run with the collaboration of many scientists and the contributions of the local people, and mass organizations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 17 May 86 OW] /9274

VIETNAM

# HANOI'S RESETTLEMENT EFFORT DISCUSSED IN INTERVIEW

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Vuong Tuoc, Hanoi New Economy Committee, by an unspecified HANOI MOI correspondent; date and place not specified: "How is the Municipality's Movement of People to New Economic Zones This Year Different from Before?"]

[Text] Question: Tell us something about mobilizing people to go to new economic zones during the past year.

Answer: To realize the municipality's plan norm last year, the New Economy Committee moved 1,285 households and 2,612 laborers to new economic zones. This includes 352 households consisting of 821 laborers from within provincial territory and 923 households consisting of 1,891 laborers from outside the province. If the 400 households outside the plan that went to Lam Dong at the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 are included, then 1,685 households went to new economic zones, attaining 125 percent of the plan.

Thus, over 10 years of development, the new economy sector has had 5,700 households with 28,908 people and 16,446 laborers building the new homeland. The strongest emigration movement has been in Phuc Tho District which has moved 267 households, achieving 121 percent of the plan; this includes 110 households which have gone to build new economic zones in the district.

Question: What noteworthy experiences and models were there in 1985? And their effect and effectiveness?

Answer: In previous years, because of initial inexperience in moving people, the local mobilization committee and party committee echelon were not really concerned about the life of the people going to build the new economy. Thus, the people's living conditions were fraught with many difficulties, with no contentment in production and living in the new homeland. Progress in delivering people was slow. There were scattered instances of people leaving provinces they had gone to. Gaining experience, the New Economy Committee together with the local party committee in 1985, in addition to adequately ensuring procedures and policies adequately for families going to build the new economy,

first delineated the land on which housing for the people would be built and set up the material base before welcoming the families coming up to live. When people arrive to make full use of the land for growing subsidiary food crops and grain crops, they especially devote attention to the garden economy, only later planting the grain crop. After the state supplies grain for 3 months (plus the garden economy), most of the families have become self-sufficient in grain and, thanks to that, are content in production. The local administration also provides additional assistance to the families with respect to the means of production and raw materials for construction or seeds, etc.

The result is: if in 1984 only two new economic areas had been opened (Thuy An in Ba Vi and Co Dong in Son Tay) and only as production units, by 1985, the Hanoi New Economy Committee, investigating formulation of the economic and technical dialectic while simultaneously delivering people and exploiting production, opened five additional new economic areas within provinces, most of which were cooperatives in the combined agriculture-forestry-industry model. They are:

- The new economy cooperatives of Dong Tram (Me Linh), Dong Do (Soc Son), Dong Mo (Son Tay) and Ha Lam (Dong Anh).
- The Thuy Phuong new economy production unit (Tu Liem).

Most noteworthy is that the Dong Da New Economy Cooperative (Soc Son) has over 1,000 hectares of land, including 116 hectares planted with tea. Some 2,418 hectares of land can be farmed, with 70 to 100 hectares of land serving as pastures for livestock raising and 2 hectares of land having peat. This place has a fairly abundant capability for an agricultural-forestry-industrial economy. The people's living conditions are fine and virtually all the households have their own cattle.

During the past year, new economic zones within provincial confines have opened up 140.54 hectares of new land and acquired 72.47 tons of rice, 7 tons of peanuts and 3.1 tons of dried to-bacco. Initially, we strengthened the confidence of the people in new economic zones who came up to produce industrial crops. We planted 39.6 hectares of forest and undertook work on water conservancy projects at the Dong Trang pumping station (Son Tay) and the Doi Coc pumping station (Ba Vi), expecting to irrigate and drain 502 hectares of double-crop rice to reclaim and improve idle fields. Moreover, we also built three village medical aid stations and day nurseries in new economic zones.

The New Economy Committee stresses allocating labor on the spot because it makes full use of the locality's land and quickly greens up barren hills, costs less in transportation expenses, and quickly provides products to Hanoi.

Question: What shortcomings need to be overcome?

Answer: The primary shortcomings last year still were: no concrete, scientific plan on assigning people to go build the new economy, so the transfer of people still bears the nature of a mobilization not law. Most of the population movement norms are based only on one year's plan carried over to the next. The management guidance structure at new economic sites within provincial territory remains weak and inexperienced. Production guidance cadres from the muncipality to the district are still passive and do not meet the requirement for developing and building the new economy. The movement of urban people out to build the new economy is still very low; meanwhile, within the city land is tight, people are teeming and the economy is unstable.

Question: The 1986 norm for moving people to new economic zones equals the last 4 years combined. What is the basis for these norms becoming reality?

Answer: In accordance with the tenor of the new resolution from the central government and the city, the Hanoi New Economy Committee must make a vigorous move in the use and distribution of labor and make full use of the localities' land potential. cifically, 'it is striving to move 3,200 households, including 1,600 people and 8,400 laborers, to new economic zones; 1,000 households will go within the province. They will open up 700 hectares of new land and reclaim 300 hectares of idle land. Six more new economic sites will be opened with an area of 12,200 hectares. To do this, the firmest first step still is to determine the area and direction of immediate and long-term production for the emigrant families. Logically delineate the crop structure. Pay attention to the garden economy from the very moment the people arrive and make full use of soil to produce subsidiary food crops and grain crops to ensure self-sufficiency in grain before proceeding to industrial crops.

For new areas of land, the soil quality is usually poor, acidic, saline, or degraded and dried out. To open up new land or reclaim idle land to improve the soil, water conservancy proposals on hilly areas must be specially considered. This year, in addition to striving to complete the Dong Trang and Dong Mo pumping stations, the Hanoi New Economy Committee will complete the design of and build the Hang Can Lake (Me Linh) and a number of other water conservancy projects.

Service, public health, school, and kindergarten efforts supporting the life of the people in economic zones are also being stepped up to give the people peace of mind in production. The New Economy Committee has signed agreements with international aid organizations on rural clean water programs and putting nearly 100 wells under constuction, and building 12 projects, including three village medical aid stations, three day nurseries and kindergartens, three schools and the headquarters of a cooperative.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

VIETNAM

#### BRIEFS

AWARD FOR BUDDHIST DIGNITARY--Hanoi, 9 May (VNA)--The Council of State has awarded the independence order, second class, to the most venerable Thich Don Hau. The most venerable Thich Don Hau, former Presidium member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, former deputy to the National Assembly, the legislature, now deputy head of the Sangha Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Sangha, has made contributions to the building of the unity among the patriotic believers and to the cause of national liberation, construction and defence. The award-presenting ceremony was held in Hue City yesterday in the presence of Nguyen Van Luong, chairman of the Binh Tri Thien Provincial People's Committee, representatives of mass organizations and a great number of Buddhist believers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 9 May 86 OW] /9274

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